

HILLQUIT FIRM ADMITS FAKERY IN ITS EVIDENCE

"Minutes" Presented to Take House from Workers No Good

Right Wing Chief Lied
Printer's Mark Shows Document Too Fresh

The law firm run by Morris Hillquit, socialist party leader, was again "caught with the goods!"

Though not as staggering as the swindle perpetuated by the "socialist gentlemen" when they robbed from the needle trades workers their union funds and property, this latest disclosure shows something just as odorous.

This exposure like the other was made in court. Louis B. Boudin, attorney for the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, yesterday brought out facts connecting Morris Hillquit's firm and the "socialist" officialdom of the scab International Ladies Garment Workers Union, with the introducing of fake minutes, which they used as genuine evidence.

Faked Some Minutes. The minutes were presented by the "socialists" as evidence in their suit (still unsuccessful after more than two years of litigation) against the left wing union for possession of the building at 16 W. 21st St., which is now the national office of the left wing industrial union.

Boudin was the attorney, thru whose cross-examination of Hillquit, facts of the \$150,000 swindle were dragged into the light.

Knowing that their manufacture of fake minutes had been found out before they came into court yesterday, Hillquit's representatives in court tried to mend their fences and the result was a sight for sore eyes.

Frederick Umhey, co-worker with Hillquit was compelled to stand up in court and tell Judge Edward G. Whittaker of the State Supreme Court, that one of his chief witnesses in the suit, the right wing union official, Bluestein, had been lying.

The Story of Minutes. And this is why he said so: As was already stated, the suit for possession of the left wing union headquarters has been dragging along in hearings for about three years. At the previous hearing before this, held February 27, 1929, the scab union officials Bluestein and Rabinov, testified that they together with Hillquit's employee Umhey had held a meeting of the Workers Unity House Inc. This corporation, they claimed, owned the building at 16 W. 21st St. On December 21st, 1926, over two years ago these witnesses said at the last hearing, they had held a meeting with Mr. Umhey and had elected themselves directors of this corporation. They then closed this meeting and as full-fledged directors reopened it the same day and elected themselves as officers of the corporation. And to prove this they offered as evidence to the court the minutes they took at these two meetings—held over two years ago. These minutes, they told the Judge, were on the same day, Dec. 21, 1926, brought to the office of their attorney Mr. Hillquit and have been peacefully reposing in that gentleman's vaults for over two years. With this hearing ended. This was a month ago.

Last week Miss Cohen, employed as law clerk for the firm of Boudin and Wittenberg, as is customary, asked permission to examine the

Iron Workers Prepare Strike Plans Tonight

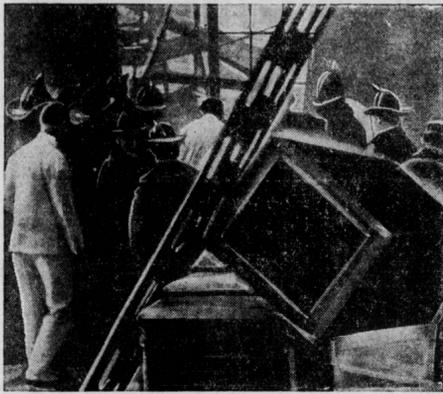
Organization preparation for the forthcoming strike in the structural iron industry will be outlined at a meeting of the Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' Union at 7 E. 15th St., 8 p. m. tonight.

Is He Typical?

Thousands of workers have by this time come to know the weaknesses and strengths of Vassili Alexievich Buzheninov as his character is unfolded by Alexey Tolstoy, noted Soviet writer, in his masterly story, *Azure Cities*, now running serially in the Daily Worker.

Is Buzheninov a typical citizen of the Soviet Union? Or is he an abnormal type, a product of the bourgeois society of before the Revolution? Follow the story day by day, until its conclusion, and then send your reactions to the Daily Worker. Letters from workers—not from professional literateurs—are wanted, telling briefly what they think of this story and of the problems which it raises.

2 Workers Killed in This Fire



A mechanic was burned and another worker died as result of an explosion and a fire in this Brooklyn garage. Pools of gasoline and oils on garage floors are a constant menace to workers employed there.

"Peace?" Quit Your Kiddin', Col. Stimson Tells "Daily"

By SENDER GARLIN

"What chance have we got to go to heaven? Ask me something easier!"

This was Col. Henry L. Stimson's answer to the question of the Daily Worker reporter: "What do you think are the prospects for world peace?"

Stimson thus refused to cover up his notorious militarism with any pacifist illusions, or even to be trapped into any pacifist admissions.

Army Man. The new secretary of state in the Hoover imperialist cabinet and secretary of war under William How-

ard Taft was meeting the "Press" in the law library of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam and Roberts, counselors and attorneys-at-law, offices at 32 Liberty St., on the 12th floor of the First National Bank building.

"Must Report to Chief." Stimson has just arrived from the Philippine Islands, where for nearly two years, as governor-general of the conquered province, he swung the imperial fist of the United States.

Stimson refused to discuss the Mexican situation, the world court and the prospect of war with England. "First I must report to my chief," he said.

Discontent?—None. "I understand," ventured the reporter for the Daily Worker, "that there is great discontent in the Philippine Islands."

Stimson denied it blandly. "Speaking for myself," he said, "I met with the utmost cordiality and cooperation."

This was almost worthy of a home-returning Caesar. A reporter for *Cyrus Curtis' New York Evening Post* spoke up deferentially: "Colonel, what do you consider

Four Killed in Airplane Wreck

MT. GRETTA, Pa., March 25.—Four more victims today were added to the casualties of the intensive aviation campaign of the government when a Ryan monoplane crashed here, killing its pilot and three passengers shortly before noon.

As a result of the efforts of the government to build up aviation in this country immediately as a part of the war preparations, many deaths are resulting from poorly constructed airplanes and aviators inspired by stunt flying. The crash here today brings the total killed during the past two days to thirteen.

The plane was so badly wrecked that it required several minutes to reach the bodies of the men in the cabin and cockpit.

All were dead when rescuers succeeded in cutting their way through the tangled wreckage.

WORKER, PEASANT TROOPS CAPTURE FUKIEN CITIES

Army of 6,000 Beat Back Nanking Forces; Kill Commander in Fight

7 Kiangsi Towns Fall
Kwantung Mobilizing to Aid Hankow Generals

SHANGHAI, China, March 25.—An army of six thousand workers and peasants is reported to have invaded Fukien province today and captured the important mountain city of Tingchow-fu and the town of Shanghai.

The Fukien provincial troops of the Nanking government were totally defeated by the advancing worker-peasant army. The commander of the Fukien troops was killed in the battle for possession of the city.

Nanking is reported to be mobilizing troops to attempt the re-capture of the towns but the struggle with the Wuhan warlords is hampering all efforts.

Communists Take Towns. PEKING, China, March 25.—Reports to the United States legation here today stated that worker and peasant troops under the leadership of the Communist Party of China were in possession of large parts of the provinces of Kiangsi and Fukien.

Several towns have been captured by the worker and peasant troops, the report indicates, and adds that the Nanking authorities are incapable of checking the gains by the Communists.

Among the towns reported captured by the worker-peasant troops are Nanan, Anyuan, Sinwu, Ningtu, Shuikin, Hingkwu and Siasi-chen. Fukien and parts of Kiangsi have long been regarded as a stronghold of Chiang Kai-shek's, but the Nanking forces have proved powerless to stop the victorious sweep of the Communist uprising.

The worker and peasant troops have been in control of various sections of southern Kiangsi and northern Kwantung for a considerable time, but the new advance into Fukien suggests the growing strength of the Communist revolt.

TO APPEAL CASE OF TAPOLCSANYI

Labor Defense Calls on Labor for Solidarity

A campaign has been launched by the International Labor Defense against the decision of the federal court in Pittsburgh in the case of John Tapolcsanyi, whose citizenship was cancelled on the basis of his "belief in the principles of Communism."

A copy of the official decision, received by the National Office of the I. L. D., shows the seriousness of this effort to establish a precedent for depriving every foreign worker in the Communist Party and militant trade unions of citizenship. The following is the main point of the government's charges against Tapolcsanyi.

For Soviet Union. "In a letter to his brother in Hungary, written less than a year after his admission, he berates his brother for being 'patriotic' and alleges that he (defendant), for eight years, has been a 'pure red Communist.' He also admonishes his brother that workmen have only one country and that is Soviet Russia. He tells his brother, 'If you will have your interests with the International Workingmen, the lead-

which despite the fact that it is forced to work underground has rallied about itself the most effective anti-fascist elements. In a series of slogans, distributed in the form of leaflets and handbills, principally thru the secret shop nuclei and other underground organizations, the principal demands of the workingclass against Italian fascism are summarized. Voting "no" in the elections means of course voting against fascism. The following are the slogans used by the Communist Party in the election campaign:

"No, we do not want the slavery of the workers to the capitalists and the fascist dictatorship! We want freedom and the dictatorship of the proletariat!"

"No, we do not want a government of industrialists, bankers, landowners and priests! We want a worker-peasant government."

"No, we do not want the king and the fascist monarchy! We want a republic of workers and peasants! No Parliament!"

He Argues Indemnity



Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, and head of the German government's delegation to argue with Morgan, Young and delegates of France and England on the Dawes board. Schacht spends most of his time carrying propositions for hundreds of millions of dollars "reparations" to Berlin, and coming back with poverty statistics to prove Germany can't pay.

HOOVER STALLS ON FARM RELIEF

Brookhart His Pal in This Fake Issue

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Congressional committee on farm relief has spent its first session pretending to be trying to guess from the pompous but, on close scrutiny, very vague Hoover speeches just what kind of a farm relief bill the president will be willing to sign.

By the time the special session of Congress meets in April, the committee must have ready a bill that will not scare the eastern bankers, will give the western bankers immediate control of marketing machinery for farm products, and will at the same time be apparently liberal enough to trick as many farmers as possible into believing the Hoover

OHIO MINERS TO MEET MARCH 27

National Union Men to Organize District

BELLAIRE, Ohio, March 25.—The Ohio District of the National Miners Union is at present busily engaged in preparing for the holding of the first District Convention of the National Miners Union in Ohio. The Convention, which is scheduled for March 27, 28 and 29, will definitely establish a district organization of the National Miners Union in the state of Ohio, work out plans for an intensive drive to organize the unorganized miners and fight the wage cut offensive of the employers.

The National Miners Union has enrolled more than 3,000 in Ohio at the present time. The organization has functioned under the leadership of provisional officers for the past several months. Local unions of the National Miners Union in all important coal towns in the Ohio district. John J. Watt, president, and Patrick Toehy, secretary-treasurer of the national organization, representing the national organization.

BOATS CRASH IN CHANNEL LONDON (By Mail).—In a collision between the cross-channel vessel Picard and the S. S. Catford, near Gravesend, the crews of both narrowly escaped drowning. The Catford was badly damaged.

FIGHT AGAIN AT MAZATLAN; BOTH SIDES "WINNING"

Federal Reinforcement Near But Delayed by Destroyed Tracks

Chihuahua Battle Soon
300 Government Troops Tricked, Captured

MEXICO CITY, March 25.—The federal government tonight denied that 300 men reported captured by the reactionary insurgents in the state of Chihuahua had been captured. They stated that the men had entrained on an insurgent train under the impression that they were being taken to the federal forces. They had not yet discovered the deceit and it was not certain if federal messages would reach them in time to prevent their capture.

MEXICO CITY, March 25.—Gen. Jaime Carrillo, federal general holding Mazatlan against the rebel assault, reported today that three of his men were killed during the siege of the city. Seven federals were wounded, he said, while "rebel" casualties were 58 dead and three wounded.

Sixteen civilians also were wounded at Mazatlan, Carrillo reported. The federal general said firing was resumed at Mazatlan this morning, which prevented removal of other wounded men and bodies lying outside the city.

Reinforcements for Mazatlan were expected to reach there tomorrow under the leadership of Gen. Evaristo Perez. The march from Irapuato where the troops started, was slow, and railways could not be used because "rebel" forces destroyed the tracks and burned bridges.

Gen. Lazaro Cardenas also was marching towards Mazatlan with additional reinforcements for the federals.

"Rebels" Claim Mazatlan. NOGALES, Sonora, Mex., March 25 (UP).—Dispatches today from General Francisco Manzo, commanding the insurrectionist attack on Mazatlan, Sinaloa, claimed that with the exception of one hill rebels controlled the city.

"The federals are making their last stand in the old fortifications on the hill," Manzo advised. "I will wire details as soon as the job is completed."

Villa Troops for Reactionaries. JUAREZ, Mexico, March 25 (UP).—Guillermo Martinez, Parral merchant, arriving here today, said 1,200 followers of the late Pancho Villa have joined the "rebels" under the leadership of Salas Barraza, confessed slayer of the famous Mexican bandit leader.

Deposit Gold in U. S. MEXICO CITY, March 25.—A report from General Calles today states that six hundred thousand

Show Soviet Newsreel, Give Entertainment, at the "Freiheit" Concert

By special arrangement with the Friends of the U.S.S.R., the eight-reel movie, "A Visit to Soviet Russia" given at the Waldorf Theatre Sunday night, will be featured at the seventh anniversary celebration of the Freiheit, Yiddish Communist daily, at the New York Coliseum, 177th St. and Bronx River Ave., Saturday, April 6. Pictures showing the development of industrialization in all sections and autonomous republics of the U.S.S.R. are features of the film.

Nicholas Karlosch, Ivan Villikanoff and Anna Sovina, Soviet artists, will complete the entertainment program. Tickets for reserved seats may be secured at the Freiheit, 30 Union Sq.

Puppet from Panama



A new picture of Senor Ricardo J. Alfaro, minister to the United States from Panama since 1922. He is a useful and popular (with his masters) puppet of Wall St.

REVOLT FORCES UMWA MEETING

Rush Convention; Delay Exposes Fishwick

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE CHICAGO, March 25.—A District Convention of the United Mine Workers of America will be held in Peoria, Illinois, on March 26. Delegates are being elected from all over the district and many of them are militant opponents of the Lewis-Fishwick machine. Resolutions are being adopted in various local unions denouncing the vote steal which forced a wage cut against the will of the fighting power of the workers by the bureaucrats' policy of separate agreements for each district expiring at different times, etc.

Resolutions also demand that the pay of the officials shall not be higher than that of the miners and that in times of strike the officials' strike benefits paid to the strikers. This convention is being held two months earlier than originally scheduled, the excuse given being that the reasons which had impelled the fixing of the date in May no longer hold good, since there will be no national scale negotiations this year. Actually, the bureaucrats realize that it is impossible for them to call off the convention altogether, owing to the insistent demand from the membership, therefore they plan to hold it as soon as possible. Delay would only work against them since from day to day more and more mines are shutting down.

By May the situation of the Illinois miners will be even more desperate, and this would reflect itself in still greater revolt against the misleadership which is now running the U. M. W. in the interests of the operators and contrary to the will of the miners. Only a week or so ago the largest mine in Illinois, and the largest in the world, Orient No. 1, shut down and others are following suit.

Fake the Vote. The miners were promised by the bureaucrats that the acceptance of a wage reduction would result in plenty of work for the unemployed miners. This promise did not fool the coal-diggers and by an overwhelming majority they rejected the proposed wage-cut agreement. This did not suit the Fishwick machine.

By means of shop committees, the convention is expected to have a large delegation from places where no union exists. The formation of shop committees for representation at the convention will, T. U. E. L. officials point out, also be the basis of organization of unions there.

A New Center The call for a convention in Cleveland emphasizes that it will result in "the creation of one common trade

CLASH POSSIBLE ON "I'M ALONE"

Dry Law Sinking Upheld by Congressman

WASHINGTON, March 25 (U. P.).—A diplomatic clash between the United States and Canadian governments over the sinking of the Canadian schooner "I'm Alone" by coast guard patrol boat in the Gulf of Mexico Friday appeared probable tonight.

The situation was further intensified when Secretary of Treasury Mellon, held that the coast guard vessel's action was fully justified under international law, a view that is known to conflict with the Canadian interpretation of the rum-running treaty between the two countries.

Part of Ship War. It is known that the Canadian government holds to the British side in the shipping war between U. S. imperialism and that of Great Britain, and that the I'm Alone incident

The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

T.U.E.L. OUTLINES PLAN TO BUILD UNITY CONGRESS

Shop Committees Send Delegates to June 1 Convention

Raise Issue in Locals
Will Create New Trade Union Center

"Do you want higher wages? Do you want shorter working hours? Do you want to stop the speed-up system that is forcing you to work faster every week?" asks the Trade Union Educational League of thousands of workers to whom it is sending its call for a trade union unity congress to be held in Cleveland, June 1 and following days. These pertinent questions head a statement by the League, which accompanies the call in leaflet form, and which will be widely circulated during the next few days.

"These things can only be gained by a powerful trade union organization," the T. U. E. L. continues, "with its members in the shops organized into shop-committees, uniting all the workers in each industry into a powerful militant industrial union."

"If you are interested in these things, then you will be interested in the Trade Union Unity Convention, Cleveland, O., June 1, 1929."

"You Can Be Represented" The statement of the T. U. E. L. instructs workers how they may be represented at the convention. They are told to take up the convention call in their local trade unions, get it endorsed, and see that a delegate is elected.

"Then," says the T. U. E. L., "organize a committee of all your fellow-workers in your shop, or as many as are ready to fight for a real trade-union organization and organize a permanent shop committee, electing a delegate to the convention. Adopt resolutions on this question and send copies to the trade union press, and circulate them among the other workers' organizations. Hold small meetings of your fellow-workers to talk these matters over, and plan joint action in sending delegates. Unite the efforts of all supporters of the Convention in your city or town, and establish a city committee. Read the call to all your fellow workers. Circulate it among them."

"Let every important shop, mill, and mine in the United States have its delegates in Cleveland on June 1, 1929!"

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A New Center The call for a convention in Cleveland emphasizes that it will result in "the creation of one common trade

MINERICH GOES TO SERVE TERM

Toohey States Courts Assist Mine Owners

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 25.—That Anthony Minerich is now enroute to Columbus, Ohio, to surrender to United States Marshalls and begin serving a sentence of 45 days in prison for violation of an injunction granted by Federal Judge Benson Hough, to Eastern Ohio coal operators, during the recent strike, was today confirmed by Patrick Toohey, secretary-treasurer of the National Miners Union, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa. The National Miners Union, collaborating with the International Labor Defense, conducted the defense of Minerich who is a member of the executive board of the union.

Minerich will commence serving his sentence in view of the refusal of the United States Supreme Court to allow a writ of certiorari in his case.

"Daily" Agents Meet Postponed to Friday

The meeting of Daily Worker agents, originally announced for tonight, has been postponed to Friday, 7:30 p. m., at the Workers Center, 26 Union Sq. Irving Franklin, manager, will outline campaign plans.

HOOVER STALLS ON FARM RELIEF

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(Continued from Page One) promises, as they interpreted them, have been carried out.

McNary Makes Query. McNary called at the White House this morning, at Hoover's request, before the committee met to start officially the machinery which is expected to grind out a bill before April 15.

"The president informed me the committee would have no difficulty in determining his attitude from his recent speeches," McNary said. "I did not get any assurances as to what kind of a bill the president desires. He told me, however, that as the work of the committee proceeds he will cooperate."

What Does That Mean? Democrats immediately manifested dissatisfaction at the failure of the president to lay down a specific proposal. Senator Caraway, Democrat, Arkansas, said he had experienced "great difficulty" in ascertaining what the president meant in his farm relief speeches during the recent campaign.

In answer to a question by Caraway, McNary said he did not believe Hoover had made any statement opposing any specific plan of farm relief.

Brookhart, Hoovers' Pal. "Before we conclude these hearings, if the president has not volunteered before then, I suggest we ask him if he has any suggestions to make," Senator Heflin, Democrat, Alabama, said.

The argument was ended when Senator Norbeck, Republican, South Dakota, announced that Brookhart, who was to be the first witness, was "doubtless closer to the president than any one else," and therefore it would be in order to hear him.

HILLQUIT FIRM ADMITS FAKERY

Printer's Mark Shows "Minutes" Too Fresh

(Continued from Page One) minutes offered as evidence. She was refused permission and only after her request was reinforced by that of Judge Whitaker, did the socialist Hillquit permit her to examine the minutes.

On the minute book, Miss Cohen noticed the inscription of the printer who made the book, and then the fun began! Because inquiries at the printer disclosed the unfortunate (for Hillquit) fact that the minute book which was to have been reposing in Hillquit's office for over two years, was only sold by the printer February 18, 1929—or only 3 days before the hearing held about a month ago, Feb. 27, 1929.

Disavows The Forgery. Attorney Boudin promptly subpoenaed this printer, the owner of the firm of Brown-Green, 44 John St., who was ordered to appear as witness at yesterday's hearing. But the printer promptly told Mr. Hillquit that he had been ordered to court and why. Knowing that the printer on the witness stand, with his business records open to cross examination by Boudin would clearly bring out things discreditable to the office, Mr. Hillquit thought fast, and told his partner Umhey to go to court and declare that Bluestein's testimony about the age of the minutes be changed. Umhey, therefore, before the hearing, got up and declared that Bluestein made a serious error at the last hearing, that the minutes were not written when the "meeting of the corporation" was held two years ago but that the minutes were written only on Feb. 18, 1929, and that Mr. Hillquit's office had the minutes only since then and not for two years. He forgot to mention that he himself had been in court when Bluestein testified so "incorrectly" and that he—Umhey—had forgotten to correct him on the spot.

Hillquit Stays Away. In asking for the stand to call his own colleagues a liar, Umhey made sure to rush to the stand as soon as possible, before Boudin was given the opportunity to call the printer to testify.

Another humorous aspect of the matter was that Hillquit didn't have the nerve to appear in court after so much bungling and sent a law clerk, a son of the seab union head Schlesinger to court instead.

JOBLESS TOLD TO PRAY

"Let 'em Ask God" Priest Tells Bosses

Taking cognizance of the spreading unemployment and seeking to turn it to the benefit of his own shop for the dispensing of religious "opium," Rev. C. Everett Wagner of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church on 8th St., Sunday advised the jobless to pray heartily. "It will give you the necessary strength to look for employment," said the well fed priest, as he looked over his congregation.

Even That's Not Certain. "This does not mean that prayer can be thought of as a job-insurance or as a life-preserver in itself," continued the preacher. "Not for a

Giant Plane Dwarfs Others Both in Size and in Bombing Potentiality



The huge "Patrician," at right, towering beside a plane of the same type Lindbergh used for his trans-ocean flight. The "Patrician" set a world's record by bearing 36 passengers to an altitude of 10,000 feet in 20 minutes. Similar planes are used for army transport.

TO APPEAL CASE OF TAPOLCSANYI

Labor Defense Calls on Labor for Solidarity

(Continued from Page One) of which is the Third Communist International, then you will be my brother and fellowman."

This is the basis for cancellation of Tapolcsanyi's citizenship, and he is now facing the danger of deportation to Hungary, where he would be imprisoned or executed by the Horthy regime.

Part of Hoover Policy. "The decision in the Tapolcsanyi case," declares the I. L. D., "shows the policy of the Hoover administration in its efforts to crush the militant labor movement, and which at present is centered especially on the foreign-born workers. This case is of tremendous significance, as it is a first step in the move to deprive all foreign-born workers in the Communist Party of citizenship. The government is co-operating with the fascist governments of Europe with this threat of loss of citizenship and deportation of foreign-born workers who fight against fascism."

The evidence against Tapolcsanyi was obtained by the Hungarian censorship, which intercepted the letter from Tapolcsanyi to his brother in Hungary. The letter was turned over to the United States department of justice, with the result that the Federal District Court in Pittsburgh has cancelled Tapolcsanyi's citizenship papers, which he took out in 1920, on the grounds of "belief in Communist principles."

Workers Resent Decision. The decision of the Pittsburgh Federal District Court, revoking the citizenship of John Tapolcsanyi, a barber of Harmony, Pa., because of "belief in the principles of Communism," has aroused intense resentment among thousands of workers here. Speaking in the name of 40,000 workers and affiliated organizations, the New York District of the International Labor Defense, through Rose Baron, secretary, yesterday declared:

"This decision of the Federal District Court is potentially one of the most serious blows ever struck at the American working class. If this decision is allowed to stand, it means that tens of thousands of militant foreign-born workers, whatever their political affiliations, face revocation of their citizenship papers and deportation to their native countries. And deportation to Italy, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and other fascist countries practically means death.

I. L. D. Condemns It. "John Tapolcsanyi has been a citizen for nine years. His citizenship is now being revoked at the direct instigation of the bloody Horthy-Bethlen regime of Hungary. Once more we see the close connection between the 'democratic' United States government and the openly fascist governments of other countries. The New York District of the International Labor Defense condemns in the strongest terms the unprecedented action in this case which has as its ultimate aim the disruption of the militant working class movement in this country and the deportation of thousands of workers.

"All workers must be alive to the danger that threatens them. This decision of the Federal District Court must be reversed. Tapolcsanyi must not be deported. Only the workers, under the leadership of the International Labor Defense, can force a reversal of this outrageous decision. This is not only a blow at the foreign-born workers. It paves the way to outlawing all militant working class activity. We call upon all class-conscious workers to repel this attack on them. Demand the restoration of citizenship to Tapolcsanyi! Fight all efforts to deport him!"

minute do I believe that the people who pray have the jobs, and that it is those who do not pray that are jobless. But when prayer is conceived as one's consciously putting himself in fellowship with the Infinite, it gives him stamina to look for more jobs, spurs his intelligence and sustains his hope."

As Wagner's flock contains a goodly number of employers his remarks met with a welcome. Prayers performed by the unemployed are so much cheaper than unemployment insurance, paid for by the bosses, the comment ran, as they shook his hand after the ceremonies.

The Open Letter and the New Party Line

By HERBERT ZAM.

The open letter which the American Party has received from the Communist International is not an isolated incident in the activities of the Comintern in the last year, and particularly in connection with the Sixth Congress. The policy received in the open letter flows directly from the present world position of capitalism which has been characterized as the third period of post-war capitalism. Only if we view the line in the open letter and relate it properly to the analysis of the third period, will we really understand what the new line is, which this letter formulates for the American Party.

The present period represents for us a perspective for greater, more intensified struggles, struggles not confined to the boundary of one country, but reverberating throughout the system of capitalism.

In recent years we have already seen some indication of these struggles, and if we relate them and classify them, we will see that there has been a tendency for these struggles to repeat themselves on a world scale and to constitute a general international conflict and sharpening contradiction within the capitalist system as such. For example, if we examine the coal mining industry, we find there a whole series of gigantic class conflicts such as we have not been accustomed to in the period following the period of severe, acute outbreaks. We had a mining strike in England which, for duration and intensity, set a new mark in the class struggle in England and which resulted in the first general strike in any important country in the present period.

But this conflict in the mining industry was not confined to England. We have seen similar struggles, not of the same duration, not of the same intensity, not involving equally large numbers of masses, but conflicts of the same general character, in Czechoslovakia, in Germany, in Poland and in the United States. Therefore we see that the line of the open letter means for our Party, means for the Communist movement in the United States the mobilization for leadership of the workers in the struggles which the third period is bringing out, against the war danger and for the struggle for the interests of the working class.

The New Line and Youth Work. This new line has significance not only for the Party, but also for our youth movement which follows the same general policy as the Party. And we will have to understand the problems and tasks of the youth movement in the light of the open letter and the line formulated therein. Any other analysis would not only fall short but would actually miss a correct understanding of the role of the young workers in the present period and of the tasks that confront the Communist movement in this connection.

This matter was discussed at the Sixth Congress of the Communist International and at the Fifth Congress of the Communist Youth International, and at these two congresses the analysis resulted in the general formulation that in the present period one of the outstanding features in all the struggles in which we will engage will be the struggle between the revolutionary movement and imperialism for the youth. This is not based on any sentimental appeal to the young workers or to the youth because of the youth, but is based on the requirements of the present situation.

The Sixth Congress gave more detailed and firmer instructions on the question of winning the youth to the Parties than any previous congress or plenum of the C. I. has done. The problem of winning the youth follows directly from the war danger and the process of rationalization bound up with it. We know that no talk of preparing for the war danger and against the bourgeoisie on the part of the working class is possible unless the factors which will be engaged in the coming war are analyzed and the preparations made to align those factors on the side of the working class against imperialism.

War Danger, Rationalization and the Youth. The bourgeoisie knows very well that in the war of the future as well as of the present, it will be the youth, the young workers, who will fight that war. Their efforts are in the direction of preparing the young workers for participation in this war as efficient soldiers for capitalism. Our efforts are in the direction of preparing the young workers for participating in the war as efficient soldiers for the working class. And therefore there is this fundamental conflict over the youth. In the processes of rationalization it is required that the workers, the labor forces shall be well trained, efficient and docile. Capitalist rationalization cannot be successful

CLASH POSSIBLE ON "I'M ALONE"

Dry Law Sinking Upheld by Congressman

(Continued from Page One) adds a further strain to a situation already strained by the belligerent use of shipping board ships to drive British lines from the profitable Havana trade, and the still more irritating commentary on both sides that followed.

Chairman O'Connor of the shipping board stated flatly a few weeks ago that the U. S. regarded trade with Cuba as a U. S. field, and would not permit British competition to win anything there. The British shipowners association has decreed that no old British ships shall be sold to the U. S., but scrapped instead, no matter what the expense.

Comment among interested officials of "neutral" iterations here runs to speculation as to whether, law or no law, the I'm Alone would sink if she had flown the U. S. flag.

"England's Another."

Representative Hamilton Fish of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs stated today:

"If the boat was outside the 12-mile limit when first ordered to heave to, our coast guard officers in their zeal may have exceeded their powers, but at that no serious objection could be raised by Great Britain, which during the world war seized neutral ships on the high seas on the very suspicion of the ultimate destination of cargoes."

Epstein, Olgin, Abrams to Speak from WKBQ

Milech Epstein, labor editor of the Freiheit, will speak over Station W. K. B. Q. at 10 o'clock tonight. William Abrams, also of the Freiheit, will give an address from the same station on Thursday at 5 p. m., and on Saturday, at 2, Moissaye Olgin, editor of the Hammer, Yiddish Communist magazine, will speak.

Hold District Pioneer Conference Saturday

Tasks of the Pioneer movement will be discussed at a conference arranged by the District Bureau of the Young Pioneers of America on Saturday, 2 p. m., at the Workers Center, 26 Union Sq. The conference will be continued Sunday.

Representatives of Pioneer groups, Young Communist League and Communist Party units, Women's Councils and language bureaus are asked to send representatives.

viously did not engage in industry, from agricultural youth, clerical occupations, etc., and also from youth which was engaged in various non-industrial occupations. Consequently, the young workers are being drawn into the heaviest, most basic industries in the country, precisely those industries where the contradictions of capitalism express themselves in the sharpest form, as in the textile, and in mining, where the proportion of young workers is already very large.

New industries are being established with youth labor as the main source of labor. In connection with this we notice various other processes which working together with the processes of rationalization bring about the same general result, (the shifting of industries to the south for example), the industrialization of the south, the attempt of industry to move from the large into small cities, the establishment of new industries, the agrarian crisis, the shut-down in immigration cutting off large supplies of unskilled labor. All these have the same general effect as the rationalization process.

(To Be Continued)

Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

DISTRIBUTE A BUNDLE OF Daily Worker

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French Fascisti Here Mourn Foch's Death



A committee consisting of representatives of the reactionary French government preparing a letter of sympathy to the widow of the dead imperialist general.

"Peace?" Quit Your Kiddin', Col. Stimson Tells "Daily"

(Continued from Page One) be the greatest problem facing the Philippines?"

"To maintain free trade with them," he answered quickly. Succeeding Maj. General Wood as governor-general of the Philippines, Stimson immediately substituted the policy of conciliating the native business class for Wood's "Big Stick" policy.

Among the reporters was Louis Lang, old-timer and "political" reporter of the American.

"Say, colonel," he said informally, "how did you get this fellow Quezon to come around your way?"

(Manuel Quezon, leader of the Filipino senate, who betrayed the independence movement to American imperialism.)

Stimson laughed. "We just gave him a square deal," playing with his warch chain. "How soon do you think the Philippines will get their independence?" he was asked.

"Oh, you mean self-government," he corrected. "You know there's a lot of difference between independence and self-government. You see, first we must teach the Philippines to take care of themselves, and that, of course, will take a long time."

With that Stimson disposed of the subject of ten million of Filipino

peasants—miserably exploited, terrorized and ground under the iron heel of American imperialism.

The interview ended, we were ushered out of the library. "Sorry I can't be vocal now," Stimson said hypocritically.

Stimson is brisk, with the briskness of the politician. Medium height, hair cut like a schoolboy, looks like a hardware merchant in Northampton, Mass. Wore gray, alpaca suit, with American Legion button on lapel. Didn't have his spurs on, but may have been wrapped in a bundle under his desk.

Imperialist agent for U. S. capitalism. Has big law practice, and doesn't give it up, either, while crushing millions in the possessions of the American empire. Lawyers, law clerks, stenographers and office boys scuttle through the many inner offices. Millions in fees. Stimson was former law partner of Elihu Root.

Stimson leaves this morning for Washington to "report to his chief," a man who has shown himself to be as staunch an exponent of American imperialism as Stimson's former chief, William Howard Taft, under whom he served as secretary of war.

WINDOWWASHERS CONTINUE PICKET

Five Union Members Arrested

Members of the Window Cleaners Protective Union, Local 8, yesterday continued picketing open shop firms employing non-union window cleaners. Five active members of the union were arrested.

Concentrating on the Roxy and Capitol Theatres in Broadway, five pickets were arrested and taken to the 47th St. police station. They were Joseph Cohn, William Boyko, Leo Kimmel, Jack Brown and Harry Homleek. Boyko has been arrested six times in the last three days. The workers were taken to the Ninth Precinct police court, where they were arraigned before Magistrate Goodman. Boyko was given a suspended sentence and the other five strikers were remanded until April 8.

When the hearing for an injunction to restrain striking window cleaners from picketing non-union shops came up before Judge Ford in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part 1, yesterday, the motion for

Threat of \$1 Haircuts Used Against Chicago Journeymen Barbers

CHICAGO, March 25.—Efforts are being made to mobilize "public sentiment" against the union barbers and prevent the journeymen from obtaining their demands by threats of \$1 haircuts. The journeymen barbers are demanding a five-day week and a higher wage guaranty. The threat of raising the price of haircuts from 75 cents to \$1 despite the present high rate of profit, is being used against the journeymen barbers.

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat is the fiercest and most merciless war of the new class against its more powerful enemy, the bourgeoisie, whose power of resistance increases tenfold after its overthrow, even though overthrown in only one country.—V. I. Lenin ("Left" Communism)

the restraining order was denied. The demand for the injunction was made by the Commercial Window Cleaner Company.

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The following is a list of new books and pamphlets that have come off the press in the past two weeks:— Communism and the International Situation—15c Revolutionary Movement in the Colonies—15c The Program of the Communist International— (in pamphlet form) 15c The Proletarian Revolution by V. I. Lenin—50c Reminiscences of Lenin by Klara Zetkin—35c (Prices To Be Announced) Wage Labor and Capital by Marx (New English Improved Edition) Revolutionary Lessons by Lenin Heading for War Women in the Soviet Union Ten Years of the Comintern (Postage Prepaid On All Orders, 5 Cents) SEND IN YOUR ORDER TO WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS 35 EAST 125TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

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380,000 German Miners in the Ruhr Prepare to Strike Soon for Livable Conditions

MINERS NOW LIVE AT POINT OF STARVATION

Social Democrats Will Support Coal Barons

COLOGNE, Germany, March 25.—A strike involving 380,000 miners in the Ruhr, which may spread to other sections of Germany, was forecast today when the miners' union determined to denounce the existing wage agreements. The agreements expire on May Day.

The precise demands which the miners will make have not yet been announced but it is known that the mine owners are prepared to refuse any increase in wages.

The miners are making ready for a struggle of unusual severity, as the German mine owners are determined to maintain their position in the international coal market at the price of the intensified exploitation of hundreds of thousands of miners in the pits of the Ruhr and Silesia.

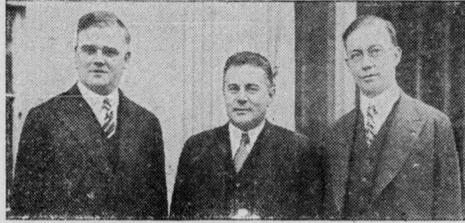
The miners are among the most frightfully exploited sections of the German working class, the vast majority of them receiving a wage that is very little above the minimum on which a man can live and labor.

Statements in the German capitalist press on the miners' decision indicate that the mine owners are prepared to fight any wage increase to the bitter end. They expect the entire support and cooperation of the social-democratic government in their struggle with the miners.

The miners, on the other hand, put their trust in the leadership of the Communist Party of Germany, which is strong in the Ruhr mining regions.

Anarchism was often a kind of punishment for the opportunist aims of the working class movement. Anarchism and opportunism are two deformations, one complementary to the other.—V. I. Lenin ("Left" Communism).

Three Faithful Flunkies for Hoover



The three men who will act as secretaries to Herbert Hoover, writing his letters, speeches, etc., to relieve the great man of unnecessary mental strain. They are, left to right, George Akerson, Lawrence Richie and Walter H. Newton.

Mine Families Starve in Pennsylvania, Ohio; W. I. R. Asking Relief

The National Miners Union, Pittsburgh, yesterday forwarded to the Workers International Relief, Union Square, a letter from an old miner living in Brownsville, Pa.

"I am very sick in bed and cannot get out," the letter says. "I am up against it and have nothing to eat and you know how that is when you're sick, I would not do this, I never did this before. When sick you cannot eat anything. Please let me have \$5 till I get able to pay you back."

The Workers International Relief last night sent the National Miners Union a check for \$5 which will be turned over to the destitute miner.

"Thousands of other miners are starving in the coal fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio," Rose Pastor Stokes, acting secretary of the W. I. R., pointed out. "They are calling upon the National Miners Union and the W. I. R. for bread. Every worker with a dollar to spare should send it for the starving miners and their wives and children. Checks and money orders should be made out to the W. I. R., 1 Union Square, Room 604, New York City and marked for Hoover's relief."

Miner Killed in 1,000 Foot Fall from Cage; Leaves 3 Children

SHAMOKIN, Pa. (L.R.A.).—A miner, William Chesney, 31, fell a thousand feet to his death soon after starting work in the morning. He was pushing a mine car from the cage and fell down the shaft. A 13-year-old boy, at work near the shaft, saw the miner disappear. Every bone in the man's body was broken in the fall. Chesney is survived by a widow and three little children.

Damaged Soviet Liner Now Safely on Way

HALIFAX, N. S., March 25.—The steamer Kathleen, from the Soviet Union, was bound for its destination, Portland, Me., today after running into trouble on the Atlantic.

The Kathleen docked here yesterday for coal and proceeded for Portland last night. She reported she had damaged some of her hull plates after leaving the Soviet Union, but that repairs were made at Madeira.

LIGHTNING HITS SCHOOL

BATON ROUGE, La. (By Mail).—Perkins Road Elementary School was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire. All pupils escaped.

SWISS CAVALRY RIDE DOWN ANTI-FASCIST MARCH

26 Workers Jailed by Government

BASLE, Switzerland, March 25.—An anti-fascist demonstration of workers was ridden down by cavalry in the streets of this city today.

The procession was started on the main thoroughfare, but cavalry immediately attacked it, driving the participants down side streets, striking many with the flats of their swords. Hundreds of pamphlets denouncing Mussolini were distributed, however.

The town looks like an armed camp, with troops and trebled police forces reinforced by detachments from other cities patrolling all thoroughfares.

26 Workers Arrested.

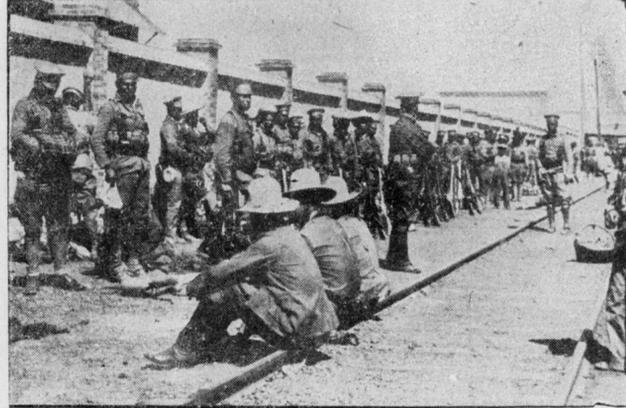
GENEVA, Switzerland, March 25.—With federal and cantonal infantry, cavalry and police patrolling the streets and guarding all public buildings, workers expected their anti-fascist demonstrations to be broken up. Twenty-six of the workers' leaders were in jail today.

The demonstrations, which were organized under the leadership of the Communist Party against Italian fascist activities in Switzerland and the activities of the Swiss "Hakenkreuzler" (fascist), were forbidden by the government. The social democrats refused to participate. The workers decided to demonstrate despite the government order.

The cavalry, which today arrived to aid the infantry and police in whatever aggression the government plans against the workers, was rushed here from Berne.

Heavy detachments of police have been thrown around the arsenal and

Reactionary Troops Guard Insurgent Leader



Troops guarding the private train of Gen. Jose Escobar, commander of the Mexican clerical-fascist troops, at Juarez. The revolt has been broken by the Portes Gil government, latest dispatches from Mexico City say, with the financial and military aid of Hoover's regime.

German Red Front Fighters to Hold Great Meet in May

Calling upon the workers of all countries to draw up the Red Front battle line between the Soviet Union and the imperialist war danger which threatens it, the Red Front Fighters League of Germany has announced its fifth national meet in Hamburg in May.

The text of the call follows: Comrades! Class Brothers! The Red Front Fighters League of Germany has called its fifth national meeting in Hamburg, to be held from May 18 to May 21.

In view of the war preparations of the imperialist powers against the Soviet Union, the drawing up of

the Red Front for battle stands as a token of the solidarity of the revolutionary workers of all lands with the soldiers, workers and peasants of the proletarian fatherland. The working class must organize the international battle front for the defense of the Soviet Union and against the Anglo-French war pact, against the battle front formed by the imperialists from the Baltic to the Balkans against the Soviet Union.

The leadership of the Red Front Fighters League of Germany therefore asks you to help to make out of the mobilization in Hamburg a powerful international demonstration of the workers of all lands against imperialism and for the proletarian revolution by supporting our national meeting in your press and in the sympathetic press, as well as by sending delegates to Hamburg.

The fifth national meeting is at the same time a demonstration against the Second International, whose parties, as is especially shown in the defense program of the German social-democrats, ally themselves openly with the bourgeoisie for the defense of the capitalist state.

In Hamburg, where in 1923 class-conscious workers mounted the barricades to break the rule of the bourgeoisie and carried on a brave and heroic struggle for days against a force a hundred times greater, the Red Front Fighters of Germany, supported by delegations of class-conscious workers from all parts of Germany and all capitalist lands, will mobilize:

- Against the armament construction and war preparations of the imperialist powers!
 - Against fascism and reformism!
 - For an international revolutionary class front of the workers of all countries!
 - For the defense of the Soviet Union!
 - For the successful proletarian revolution!
- Red Front!
(Signed)
ERNST THAELMAN
WILLY LEON

Hundreds to Lose Jobs as "Talkies" Steadily Win Over Silent Drama

The battle of the talkies in the cinema industry reached a peak today when the Fox Film Corporation, one of the largest and oldest of producing companies, announced flatly that it was "through with the silent drama forever."

According to Winifred Sheehan, vice-president and general manager in charge of production, the rout of the silent cinema forces is complete in the William Fox organization, where it has been raging, and it means that many screen favorites will lose their jobs.

"Not only will hundreds of celebrated actors and actresses find themselves affected, but there are sub-title writers, directors, supervisors and scenario writers whose work has either been wiped out entirely by the change or else the requirements of the new technique are so different as to decrease their importance or place them in competition with new blood."

Harvey Fires 2 Aides in Fraud Reward Fight

Borough President Harvey of Queens, heavily involved in the political and graft fight centered about the sewer ring, dismissed Frank McMaster and Edward James from his cabinet last night.

McMaster was deputy public works commissioner of Queens and James was Harvey's confidential investigator. Harvey said he had removed them because they could not get along with the other members of the cabinet. The fight centers about the passing out of political plums such as corporation inspectorships which carry with them a lot of money and much graft.

To Celebrate Paris Commune Thursday

The Yorkville Branch of the I. L. D. will hold a large mass meeting on Thursday, March 28 at 8:30 at the Czechoslovak hall at 347 E. 72d St. in commemoration of the Paris Commune. All workers are asked to attend. Karl Reeve, editor of the Labor Defender will speak on the "Commune." George Pershing will preside.

DOCKERS AGAINST OVERTIME

GLASGOW, (By Mail).—The Clyde dockers have demanded the abolition of overtime between 4 a. m. and 8 a. m., and between 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. on Saturdays. The employers, scared by strike threats, offered to "arbitrate."

MASS REVOLT OF COAL DIGGERS SCARES FAKERS

Fishwick Machine Calls Early Convention

(Continued from Page One)

chine, so they simply faked the count and declared the agreement "carried" by a margin of 1,000 votes in an announced total of about 52,000. A roar of protest went up from all over the district, and despite repeated demands by dozens of local unions the district officials refuse to this day to publish a tabulated account of the vote, local by local, as provided for in the constitution of the union. In several centers, among them Peoria, Nokomis and Belleville, committees were set up simultaneously to try to check up the count, and it was not long before the Peoria committee was able to show a minimum total vote of 35,000 against the agreement, while the Fishwick-Nesbit gang themselves claimed fully 20,000 had been favorable. As a result local unions and sub-district conventions renewed their demand for a tabulated report, for a convention and in some cases launched upon a conscious policy of holding back dues to enforce their demands.

T.U.E.L. OUTLINES UNITY CONGRESS

New Shop Committees to Send Delegates

(Continued from Page One) union center for all class struggle organizations, which shall unite all new unions, revolutionary minorities in the old unions, and all movements for organizing the unorganized, shop committees, etc., under a single direction."

The call assails the corrupt leadership of the old unions, proclaims a policy of organizing the unorganized, with special attention to the Negro workers and the workers in basic industries, neglected by the A. F. L. misleaders. It exposes the Muste group of "progressives" as palliaters, playing into the hands of the big bureaucrats of the A. F. L.

Fight War Danger.

It calls on all workers to fight the war danger, and to defend the first workers' republic, the Soviet Union, against attack by capitalist nations. It speaks of the growing military and radicalization of the workers themselves, who want organization and will support real unions, controlled by the workers themselves and not by a group of labor lieutenants of capitalism.

The convention call is issued by the National Executive Committee of the Trade Union Educational League, and is addressed to all trade unions, shop committees, organizing committees, and minority groups affiliated with or in sympathy with the T. U. E. L.

Workers are invited to write in to the Daily Worker

Workers are invited to write in to the Daily Worker news of the progress of discussion in their shops on the call for the Trade Union Unity Convention. The Daily Worker will gladly print for the information of all militant workers the story of this most significant struggle for a united working class.

Reactionary Fakers in Pa. U.M.W. Fight Over Union Remnant

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 25. The reactionary Boylan machine of District 1 of the United Mine Workers of America, a union with officers and contracts but without many members, is splitting, some of its units going over to the former misleader district president, Rinaldo Cappellini.

The U. M. W. A. "grievance committee" at Old Forge endorsed Cappellini as district president.

Miners Starve, Gov't Says, 'Let Wives Go Learn Quilt-Making'

NEWCASTLE, England (By Mail).—The Coalfields Distress Fund, of the British government, has decided to teach the miners' wives quilt-making, in order to put them to work at this low-paid industry. The small "dole" will then be cut off from the miners, it is said.

Sarrail, Another World War Militarist, Dead

PARIS, March 25.—Gen. Maurice Sarrail, once co-worker of Marshal Foch in the task of directing the slaughter of millions of workers in the world war, died yesterday. Ignored by the French public, he "lay in state" here.

ROOFERS DEMAND RAISE

ST. LOUIS (By Mail).—Slate and tile roofers' helpers have announced their intention of demanding a wage raise. These workers are organized into a union.

PHILADELPHIA THEATRES
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"Two Days"

The Russian "Last Laugh"

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AZURE CITIES A STORY of LIFE in the USSR
FROM "AZURE CITIES" International Publishers. Copyright, 1929 By ALEXEY TOLSTOY

Vassili Alexeievich Buzheninov returns to his home town to recuperate from a nervous breakdown incurred while a student at the Moscow School of Architecture. He had fought through the Civil Wars and is now filled with dreams of rebuilding Moscow according to his own plans. At home he falls in love with Nadezhda (Nadya) Ivanova, his old mother's ward, who is sole support of the household. Buzheninov spends much time brooding and doing nothing. He finds Nadya not very sympathetic to his plans about rebuilding Moscow. Though she does not return his love, the town talks about them. Utyovkin, office manager in the place where Nadya works, who has been rejected by her, is very jealous of Buzheninov. While sitting by the river one day, an old Red Army comrade, Khotyaintsev, meets Buzheninov. The latter speaks ardently of the days of the past and expresses his disgust with the life of the present which he finds so prosaic. Khotyaintsev points out to him that it requires greater courage to do the everyday tasks than to rush against an enemy in battle. Buzheninov agrees himself and begins to work on his architectural plans. The gossip about him and Nadya reaches such a pass that she finally decides to talk to him about it. He is confused and their talk ends unsatisfactorily.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

ON the morrow he waited for a continuation of the conversation. But the day passed as usual—hot, full of flies. The wind chased the dust up the alley. Nadya appeared at dinner hurriedly, ate something, did not lift her eyes even once, and ran away.

To suffer, to wait for her, was unbearable. And for the first time Vassili Alexeievich was stung by doubt—as if a needle had been plunged into his brain cells—where was it that Nadya went every evening?

He leapt into the courtyard, lowered his forehead, and stumbled against Matryona, who was splitting wood.

"Where has Nadya gone?"

"My dear, I don't know. Perhaps to the Maslovs. She always goes there."

"Who are they?"

"The Maslovs? Storekeepers. Once they were rich, and even now they have a thing or two. Run over, it isn't far."

The orchards that had once belonged to the Maslovs stretched three miles along the river. Now only a workers' section was left, surrounded by a new fence, and in places by barbed wire along which ran locust bushes. Near these locusts Vassili Alexeievich stopped. He gripped his belt with his hands, and looked into the dust.

HE had come here in two jumps: first into the courtyard to Matryona, then to the locusts. There had been nothing in between. "I will go in, and if she is there I will say that . . ." Just then there was laughter behind the locusts. He bent down, and between the tree trunks he saw Nadya and a stout, red-cheeked girl. They lay in a meadow on a blanket and muslin pillows. Before them stood a short, middle-aged woman holding her dress in her hands—a seamstress, it seemed. Her large lips were stretched and smiled kindly and foolishly. The red-cheeked girl, curled up among the pillows, was saying: "Oh, I can just burst! Then why, Yevdokia Ivanovna, didn't you marry?"

"Porphyry Semyonich begged me a terrible number of times; he wept: Yevdokia Ivanovna, change your decision. But, said I, Porphyry Semyonich, how shall I marry when I can't bear tickling . . ."

"Oh, I simply can't. . . Well, and he?"

"Well, what could he do? I wouldn't give in. Well, and from grief he started courting Nastasia Churkina. Nastasia was glad, oh, very glad,—she prepared her dowry, and had a bridal dress made. Then—the wedding. But on the eve of the wedding Porphyry Semyonich appears drunk before his bride, and spoils her bridal dress. 'I, says he, 'can't forget my first love.' . . ."

The seamstress amused them for a while, and left. The girls lay on their pillows, weak with laughter and heat. A gust of the hot evening wind carried a cloud of dust above the orchard. Red-cheeked Zoya Maslova lifted herself, and primping her hair, her arms bare to the shoulders, said:

"Why doesn't he come, the unhappy fool?"

She lay down again, and embraced Nadya's waist. "Chickadee, kitten, don't pay any attention. Spit at it, let their tongues scratch if they are not too lazy. Live, my rabbit, as your young heart tells you. Live as hard as you can—while you can live."

SHE laughed and bit Nadya's neck playfully.

"You'll get old, and it will be too late, my cuckoo-bird."

After a silence, turning a grass-blade in her hand, Nadya answered: "It's all right for you with your money. But I have to feed that old woman and that innocent. I hoped, I wrote to him, that he would help, that he would lighten my load. . . . A terrible disappointment, Zoya. And besides, imagine, he is in love with me."

Zoya threw up her hands. Nadya continued in a subdued voice: "I have decided that if I give myself to a man, it will be in legal marriage, so that he may improve my circumstances. Then perhaps I will go to Moscow, to a dramatic school."

"It's true, then," Zoya cried warmly, "that your brains are all in a whirl. Find yourself a rich fool on a whim, and marry. I have told you a hundred times that Sasha can't marry because his father won't let him. And so you'll sit your whole

life like a crow in an alley . . ."

Zoya suddenly turned and pushed Nadya. Sashok, in an embroidered shirt, striped pants, and yellow half-shoes, was approaching them. He had a guitar under his arm. He removed his boxed cap—in the fashion of the Moscow Komsomol—dropped on the grass beside the girls and shook their hands.

"Dreaming, citizens?"

"Anyway, we dream least of you," Zoya answered energetically, closing her eyes with laughter.

Nadya fixed her skirt over her legs; her lower teeth protruded slightly. Sashok took a look at the sky where another cloud of dust passed.

"Hotish, citizens. What this temperature will lead a young fellow to—can simply go crazy . . ."

"Lead to what, for example?" asked Zoya.

Sashok nodded at Nadya, winked, touched the strings of his guitar, and began to hum somewhat hoarsely:

"I love the odor of crushed satin
That makes me lose my heart
and mind . . ."

BETWEEN the verses sung to the air of "Allah Verdy", Sashok jested and passed clever remarks, looking sharply at Nadya. When they got tired of the music, all three picked up the blanket and the pillows and went to drink tea.

Vassili Alexeievich, sitting near the locusts, swallowed all their poisonous talk in one breath. Smiling crookedly, he wandered to the river, and sat down on the clayey cliff.

What happened? Nothing happened. As in the first days after his arrival he saw and heard the little things of life with terrifying sharpness. Today there was nothing new. Yet, no; those protruding teeth, that tilted head, the bare shoulder that peeped as if by accident from beneath the muslin . . . That was new . . . And the "innocent" was new . . .

Khotyaintsev had said: "There is more manhood in selling doughnuts than in rushing with naked blade into the attack . . ." Manhood was necessary, composure, will. And for the sensitive—death. Foolishness—two girls and an idiot with a guitar had said a lot of foolish things, and it was enough to bring down gloom on his soul, and a leaden hoop on his head. A fine builder! Foolishness, foolishness. From tomorrow on—twenty hours of work each day, and in two weeks—Moscow . . .

But if a chance passer-by had looked at Vassili Alexeievich, he would have seen a round-shouldered young man in a colorless shirt, with long, uncombed hair . . . The sunken cheeks, the sharpened nose, the unhappy face, would have shown that this young man, full of contradictions, if confronted with one more crucial problem, would fly off the cliff into the river . . .

But this did not happen. When the sunset faded beyond the dull fields, and campfires sprang up there in the valley, Vassili Alex-

ieievich went home. In the Alley of Marat a stone whistled past his nose, and again some one's footsteps drummed thievishly across the wasteland.

Hot Days.

"THERE aren't enough wishes to wish for everything," Nadya would say. She had a great deal of common sense. But the days became hotter and hotter, and at night even the sheets seemed to burn. And will-nilly, Nadya would find herself each day in the Maslovs' orchard on the pillows under the apple tree. Common sense was all right in itself, but the hot evening, the dry sawing of the grasshoppers in the mowed grass, the blooming locusts and the bees, the lounging in the satin kimono (a present from Zoya), and the impudent Sashka—all this just seemed to come along of itself.

Zoya whispered slyly of her own "unnaturally passionate love affair with the young married doctor." Nadya thought at times: "The whirlpool of the July days is sucking me in." And yet it did not seem terrible.

The townspeople had not remembered such heat at the end of June for a long time. The leaves began to fade. Fog hung above the fields beyond the river. It was said that the wheat was burning. The walls crackled at night from dryness. In the offices the employees drank water, all of them as lifeless as stewed meat.

BUZHENINOV was finishing his work for the academy. From dawn to twilight he sketched, drew, painted, studied in the overheated room filled with the buzz of flies. All that supported him was his unbelievable tension. The canvas with the plan of the Azure City he nailed to the wall, and worked over it in his minutes of rest. With each new day the city seemed to him to grow more perfect and more beautiful.

He had decided to go to Moscow the following week. His mother, it seems, found three golden ten-ruble pieces for his way there. "Take it, Vassya, I was saving it for my funeral, but they will bury me somehow . . . Only don't let Nadya." And he would have gone away, thin as a stick, enthusiastic, in the fever of imagination and work, if it had not been for an unexpected shock. His sudden tension broke out in another direction.

Life, it is very possible, does not excuse those who escape from it—the fantasists, the dreamers, the enthusiasts. It grips them and digs them vulgarly in the ribs: "You've dreamed enough, rip open your eyes, you've flown too high . . ."

To call this the wisdom of life is terrible. The law, rather. Physiology. Life, like a raw, evil woman, does not like to be looked at from above. Wisdom consists in mastering her, in putting her in the proper place—so, anyway, Comrade Khotyaintsev had explained on the cliff at twilight.

(To Be Continued.)

Stevedores Contractors Are Robbing Chester Longshoremen of 40 Percent of Wages

MILITANT NEGRO WORKERS WILL FIGHT ROBBERY

Wolford Leads Group of Progressives

By a Worker Correspondent.
CHESTER, Pa., (By Mail).—The brazen thievery of 40 per cent of every longshoreman's pay wages, which has been a practice of the contracting stevedores here at the expense of the Negro dock workers is being bitterly fought by a group of militant Negro longshoremen, numbering approximately 135, under the leadership of Thomas Wolford, a leader of the Negro workers here, and a member of the American Negro Labor Congress.

Wolford has been barred from the numerous riverside industries of Chester because of his courageous militancy against the crooked bosses and because of his attempts to unionize the longshoremen.

Cheat Workers.
"Foremen of the longshoremen cheat the longshoremen out of 35 cents of every hour's pay of every worker; giving our men only 50 cents an hour, instead of the 85 cents the men should get. The pay of every other seaport along the Atlantic seaboard is 85 cents." That is what Wolford tells the dockers.

"Our only means of combatting these thieving foremen who are aided by the riverside companies, is to form a militant union. Then we can walk out until we receive our proper pay."

Wolford is confident that his group of workers will organize a walkout in the near future.

"It is a shame to let your stevedore contractors take advantage of you in such a way as they do," Wolford dines into the minds of the stevedores. "Chester is the only non-union port in the Atlantic coast."

Wolford has been fighting to arouse a number of longshoremen who are satisfied to drift along with the wage they are getting. He warns them to fight for the wage that is due them, "because the Negroes, more than any other worker are exploited in their youth and thrown in the ash can when they get a little older. Get your deserved wages, get your 85 cents an hour while you can," he advises.

Form Militant Group.
He is backed by a group of approximately 135 longshoremen. They are working hard to overcome the non-militant spirit of more than one hundred other stevedores.

Many of the militant workers belong to the local branch of the Negro Labor Congress, one of the most active and strongest groups in the country.

Fight Doping of Workers.
Wolford plans to organize the chauffeurs and cabmen of the city after he has succeeded with the longshoremen.

He is also bitterly fighting the spread of the "dope" habit which has taken root among many workers of the Bethel Court district. The political leader of the Negroes in that section was recently sent to federal jail for five years after the authorities could no longer overlook his business in dope, ruining scores of hard working Negroes here.

"They are trying to dope the Negroes so we will not realize our needs to combine and fight for our rights," Wolford says. "We've got to demand our rights, go out and fight for them," he says, "because they certainly won't hand them to us on a platter."

KIDNAPPER SENTENCED.
WOOSTER, Ohio, March 25 (UP)—Ellis Arnold was sentenced to 20 years in the state penitentiary today for kidnaping four-year-old Melvin Horst, of Orrville. His son, Arthur, 17, was sentenced to an indeterminate term in the Mansfield Reformatory.

BOYS FIGHT MISTREATMENT BERLIN (By Mail).—Boys in the Lincoln Reformatory rioted over rotten food served and bad treatment. Police were called in against the boys.

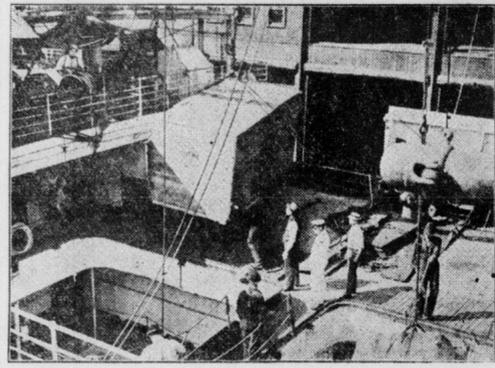
JOBLESS MANY YEARS

Wool Sorters Tied Up by A.F.L. Fakers

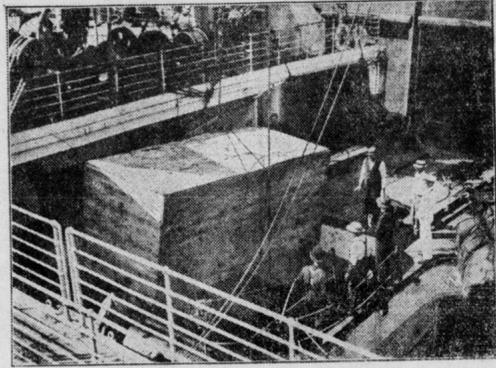
By a Worker Correspondent.
LAWRENCE, Mass., (By Mail).—The wool sorters are amongst the highest paid of all the textile workers, and they have in the past enjoyed working conditions that made them think they could forever stand on their high pedestals and look down on other textile workers. They maintained their favorable position through sheer selfishness, for instance: They would allow one learner for so many wool sorters. But the said learner had to work three years for a child labor pay before he could get a wool sorter's pay. So this ruling, while at the same time helping the bosses, had a tendency to discourage any but a well financed prospective wool sorter to learn the trade. (Wool sorting can be learned in three months time.)

Now for the last five or six years, since the sheep breeders raise sheep with only one or two grades of wool, which needs but little sorting, and at the same time due to the slackness in all of the textile industry,

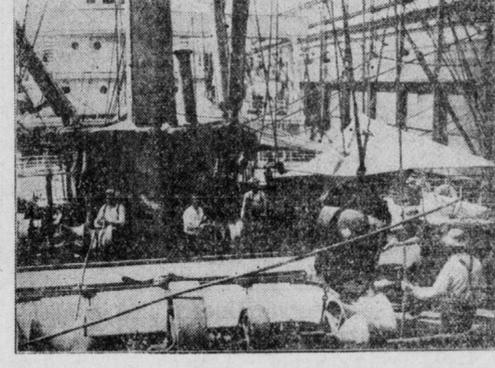
OPEN HATCHES ARE AMONG DANGERS OF DOCK WORKERS; LOW WAGES



How dockworkers are cheated by stevedore contractors is described by worker correspondents on this page. The work of the dockers is perilous; wages for this risky work are low—50 cents an hour. Above photos show hazards of dockers' work. At left dockers are shown



lowering a boxed auto, a heavy load, to a pier. The gangway man steadies it with a touch of his hand. Note open hatch, down which dockers often fall, causing serious injury or death. The second photo shows dockworkers raising a load to the level of the hatch coamings.



This load is one of 3,000 pounds. A load of barrels is being swung by the workers in the picture at right. These photos illustrate another danger to dockers, besides danger of being hit by loads and falling into open hatches—low hatch coamings.

DOCKMEN ARE ROBBED OF 35 CENTS PER HR.

Riverside Industries Aid Hold-up

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
CHESTER, Pa., (By Mail).—Robbery in the most open form is being practiced against the Negro longshoremen of this city. The bold thievery of 40 percent of every longshoreman's wages has been going on here for years. The Negro longshoremen are not being paid by the company the full scale of 85 cents an hour by the companies that hire these men. The men are being cheated out of 35 cents an hour by the contracting stevedores who supply the men to the various companies.

Robbing.
The employers and contracting stevedores cheat the workers and fool the men in the following manner. When the Negro stevedores are hired, they are informed that they are to receive 50 cents an hour for their work. When the men are paid they receive their money from the pay office of the company (getting only 50 cents an hour) and the contracting stevedore pockets the extra 35 cents an hour which he receives for supplying the men for the company.

The companies and contracting stevedores have this agreement between them. The stevedores, many of them, do not realize that they are being cheated out of this sum.

Companies and Robbery.
Foremen of the longshoremen are thus stealing 35 cents an hour out of every hour's work, giving the men only 50 cents an hour, instead of 85 cents an hour. These robberies are aided by the riverside industries, chiefly the Scott Paper Co., the American Dye and the Harbison Refractories Co.

The men earn only \$21.50 to \$30 a week when they deserve from \$40 to \$66 a week for the same work.

revolt, deposed Mussolini, and asked the king to rule them. No dictatorship of the Martian robot proletariat here. You'd think Spiridonoff, fresh from Moscow, would know better than to let love put a crimp on the Revolution. But those intellectuals—you can't depend on 'em.

The acting is distinguished in Aelita. The rest of the program is "composed of 'Potemkin' and the 'Last Laugh,' your money's worth if you ever got it.

In bourgeois society, living labor is but a means to increase accumulated labor. In Communist society, accumulated labor is but a means to widen, to enrich, to promote the existence of the laborer.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Education, Technical Aid, for USSR Farmers

The second part of the letter from a farmer correspondent in the Soviet Union is published today. In this letter the Soviet Union farmer tells of conditions since the Revolution, describing the great benefits for the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union under a workers' and farmers' government.

This farmer wishes to hear from American farmers, and is anxious to communicate with them in return. Send your letters to the Daily Worker, worker correspondence department, to be forwarded to a Soviet Union worker or farmer.

Things were not very sunny the first years after the Revolution. There was the civil war, there was universal disorganization, and famine. As the result of it, by the beginning of 1922 I was left with a family of 12, having only one horse and without any food supplies or seed grain.

The Soviet Government Aids.
But here the Soviet government came to my aid. First of all I got some provisions, though not very abundant; then I was given seed grain for planting. And by the end of 1922 I already had my own bread.

In 1923 I got a loan for the purchase of a couple of oxen and since that time the growth of my farm began.

First of all I learned what agronomic aid meant. Until that time I tilled my land and planted any old way, but now I got some information how to prepare the soil. After that I began to do some experimental farming myself.

Besides the agronomist, a workers' and farmers' newspaper came to my aid. At the advice of the agricultural laboratory of the newspaper "Bednota," I soaked the seed in a solution of manure mixed with ashes before planting, and that increased the crop by 15 per cent. Other more scientific stimulants increased the crop by as much as 40 per cent as compared with dry seeds.

Scientific Methods.
Besides, owing to scientific methods, I succeeded in the dry summer of 1927, when the neighboring farmers using primitive methods collected up to 10 poods (a pood equals 37 lbs.) from a dessiatine (a dessiatine equals 2.1-2 acres), in collecting 35 poods of wheat per dessiatine and as much as 80 poods of oats per dessiatine.

No matter how much a peasant tried before the Revolution, his labor and achievements had no value and nobody paid any attention to him.

Organize Collective Farm.
It is quite different in the workers' and peasants' Soviet country. For my experimental farming and scientific methods of cultivation I received from the provincial agricultural board a prize of 40 roubles in 1925. In 1926 at the district exposition at Akbukaka I received a diploma of 2nd degree and a premium, a "zig-zag" iron harrow. And at the provincial exposition at Artubinsk I received a diploma of first degree and the first premium of 25 roubles. Toward the end of 1927 my property, while having 15 people in the family, was valued at over 2,000 roubles. Now I do not own any property. All I had I turned over to the collective farm which I organized.

Education.
With regard to education the situation is far from the pre-revolutionary. My son who had received an elementary agricultural education was given by the Soviet government an opportunity to finish his studies and he is now an agronomist. My second son while being in the Red Army, learned radio-telegraphy and the third has been sent at government expense to study at the district Soviet party school, a high school.

Let your bourgeois bloodsuckers try after this to prove that the Soviet government has given nothing to the toilers.

True, there are still many people who are not contented. These very people serve as examples for the bourgeoisie and as a ground for condemning the socialist reconstruction. But who are these discontented people? They are the remnants of our pre-revolution period, the old bloodsuckers—the kulaks, priests, speculators, Nepmen, etc.

Concluding my letter, I ask to accept my assurances of the sincerity and truthfulness of all stated above.

As I do not know any foreign language, if any foreign comrade wishes to carry on a correspondence with me, I think it can be done thru the Daily Worker, which will forward the letter to me thru one of the Soviet newspapers, who will translate it, and also translate my letters to you American farmers.

With comradely greetings, I remain,
S. F. NEMETZ, Farmer-Correspondent.

Tomorrow a textile worker of the Dedevskaja Factory of the Second State Cotton Trust will tell how the seven-hour day came to his factory. This textile worker wishes to hear from textile workers in the United States. Send your letters to the Worker Correspondence Department, Daily Worker, and we will forward them to the Soviet worker, who is anxious to write to you. (Letters from Soviet workers will be translated into English.)

some of them for years. So in their fine A. F. of L. spirit those union wool sorters decided to work overtime on straight pay, rather than have a few of their brothers put to work alongside with them.

That shows clearly what their great big A. F. of L. has been teaching them all the while they have been organized. But nevertheless, shame to you Pacific mill sorters: any one with a little red blood in his veins would have protested against the overtime, when so many of your brothers are tramping the streets, and inasmuch as you are not using any machinery to do your work, the firm would not have had any case against your decision, but by your action you have proved your ignorance of working class solidarity. You are cutting your own throats without even knowing it. Shame to you Pacific mill wool sorters.

—A TEXTILE WORKER.
HIT BY TRAIN, MAY DIE
MILWAUKEE (By Mail)—Harry Roenick, 55-year-old railroad worker, is in a serious condition after being hit by a train on the Milwaukee road while at work at Hampton Ave. crossing. He may die.

CRAFT UNIONS AID TO ALBANY PRESS BOSSES

Owners Held Out 14 Weeks Thru This

By a Worker Correspondent.
ALBANY, N. Y., (By Mail).—Two big open shops publishers of Albany newspapers have had to surrender to the printers after a long fight.

Last November 8, the Albany Times Union, owned by Hearst, and the Evening News and Knickerbocker Press, owned by the Gannett interests, locked out all the union compositors, and imported a gang of strikebreakers, at wages way below the union scale. They even hired women compositors as scabs, paying wages so low that a union man would not sniff at it.

Both Gannett and Hearst own a big chain of newspapers. At the time of the lockout, agreement had been reached during previous negotiations on all provisions of a new contract except wages, hours, and the period of the agreement.

Officials "Concede."
The union officials had backwatered on many demands, to meet the offers of the publishers, but the rank and file would not allow any further concessions to the bosses by the officials. Finally the demands presented to the publishers were a three-year contract, an increase of \$1 a week each year, and a 45-hour week of work.

The bosses then withdrew from all negotiations, and demanded a number of changes in the contract, although they had previously agreed to it. Then came the lockout.

The bosses were able to keep up this lock out for 14 weeks. Why? Because the other workers on the Hearst and Gannett papers belonged to different unions altogether, which never act to help the printers' union, nor does the printers' union act to help the other workers.

The stereotypers, the photo-engravers, mailers, etc., all have their own unions.

Thru the curse of craft unions, instead of the one big, strong union for the whole newspaper industry, these different unions, all of whose members work in the same industry, have contracts expiring at different times. So the stereotypers on these papers who had locked out the printers, could whine, "We can't help you in this strike, because we are tied up by contract, which do not expire for a long time."

Craft Unions Aid Bosses.
This is naturally what the newspaper publishers want. It's just the dish that suits them. And it suits the officials of the printing craft union. Great stuff—for the bosses.

The Albany striking types established a paper of their own in competition with the scab papers—they called it the Albany Citizen. Will it be continued after the strike?

Hearst gave in after 14 weeks, and the following terms were agreed on:

New Terms.
Contract to run three years from March 1, 1929-32; to contain arbitration clause recognizing the laws of the local and the international unions; members return in priority order previous to lockout.

Under previous contract wage was \$51 for day work, \$54 for night work, 48 hours. Under new contract 50 cents increase to Oct. 1 this year, then additional 50 cents to May 1, 1930; additional \$1 to Jan. 1, 1931, and additional \$1 to end of contract March, 1932. Working week will be 45 hours.

Hourly rates under old contract: Day, \$1.06 1-4, night \$1.12 1-2. Hourly rates under new contract: day, \$1.14 and four-ninths to \$1.20 at expiration of contract, night, \$1.21 and a ninth to \$1.26 and two-thirds at end of contract. During the first two years of contract, time and a half for overtime after 8 hours; third year, after 7 1-2 hours.

Gannett, owner of the Knickerbocker Press and Evening News also gave in, on the same terms. But if not for the curse of craft unions, full demands would have been immediately won.

—ALBANY PRINTER.

UPHOLSTERYBOSS IN "FAMILIARITY" SPEEDUP SCHEME

But Those Fooled Are Soon Disillusioned

By a Worker Correspondent.
The bosses use various means to divide the workers. Here is the scheme that our boss, in the Pullman Couch Furniture Co., Long Island City, uses. He does not let the workers call him by his second name, but lets himself be called John. This is of course to make believe that workers and employers are "alike."

So he picks out some backward workers in the shop, workers who still believe that without the bosses the workers can't work. These workers fall for the scheme of the boss, calling the boss "John," so they worked like hell during season time. This of course, meant that all of us must speed up. The boss treats these workers a little better for setting the pace, giving them small favors and patting them on the back for this.

After the boss had worked this scheme successfully this John proved how good a "friend" he was of the workers whom he allowed to call him John. Some of these workers who had been duped into speeding up found out in the following way how the boss "John" was not their friend.

It happened that one of these workers who had been fooled into thinking the boss was a "friend" of the workers bought some material for his home use, and for which he paid. Because of the hours that he worked, he wanted to pack this material in working hours. The boss passed by and began hollering at this worker, "What the hell are you doing, why the hell ain't you working. I will take every damn minute off your time."

This incident helped our organizational work, because it disillusioned this worker and some of the others who had been fooled. They now realize that without a real upholstery workers' industrial union they will be treated like slaves.

All the workers in the Pullman Couch shop are unorganized. They

"Aelita" a Great Picture, Falls Down Badly in End

Aelita, the latest of the Soviet motion pictures to be shown in the United States, is one of the most daring expressions of the art of the camera yet seen.

Now having its American premiere at the Film Guild Cinema on West Eighth St., Aelita is a product of the Moscow Chamber Studio. It has been variously described as a Russian "R.U.R." and a Soviet "Caligari." In some respects it soars miles above either, only to finally descend to a depth away below "R.U.R."

The opening of the film brings us to the state laboratory over which Zinoff and Spiridonoff are the presiding geniuses. Spiridonoff is seeking a way to communicate with Mars, and to fly there. A puzzling message is received on the laboratory's radio apparatus. Of course, it's a message from Mars.

Spiridonoff is determined to fly to that planet, and succeeds in building a super-plane which will take him there.

While Spiridonoff is preparing for the grand flight to Mars, let's see what kind of place it is.

Arvad has been able to invent a device thru which any part of the earth is clearly visible. Being a sort of Mussolini besides being an Einstein, he permits no one except the councillors and his assistant, Veltov, to use the device. But Aelita uses her wiles to good advantage, and prevails on young Veltov to let her see the earth. She sees it, and after getting a glimpse of Broadway, New York, and a scene in Moscow, she sees what she really wants to see—a red hot Hollywood love scene, kisses and all.

A star-shell from Spiridonoff lands on Mars, and Arvad convenes a hurried meeting of his cabinet, fearing an aerial attack. Aelita by stealth gets to the earth-seeing apparatus, and dispatches her maid to meet Spiridonoff at the landing place. Spiridonoff is brought to Aelita, who immediately succumbs. From then on the story degenerates.

work 9 hours a day. There are altogether about 150 workers in the place. It is a branch of the main factory in Chicago.

—PULLMAN COUCH WORKER.

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BIG MASQUERADE BALL
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
"UJ ELORE"
—Hungarian Communist Daily—
Arranged by the UJ ELORE conference with the cooperation of the New York Hungarian organizations will be held
Sat. Eve., March 30th
8 P. M., at
Central Opera House
67th Street and Third Avenue
TICKETS in advance \$1.00; at the box office \$1.25. Tickets for sale at Uj Elore office, 26 Union Sq., Hungarian Workers Home, 350 East 81st St.
Tableau from the 1919 Hungarian Revolution

AMUSEMENTS

Theatre Guild Productions
EUGENE O'NEILL'S
DYNAMO
MARTIN BECK THEA.
45th W. of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:50
Mats., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

SIL-VARA'S COMEDY
CAPRICE
GUILD THEA. W. 52nd St.
Mats., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

EUGENE O'NEILL'S
Strange Interlude
John GOLDEN, Thea., 58th
E. of W'way
EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

KEITH ALBEE
CAMEO
24th St. W'way
2 BIG WEEK
"THE BATTLE OF MONS"
"Three Star Film"
"Stirring Dramatic"
"Inspiring Worth While"
"Fine Heart Warming"

ARTHUR HOPKINS
presents
HOLIDAY
Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY
PLYMOUTH Thea. W. 45 St. Ev. 8:50
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:35

Chanin's MAJESTIC Theatre
414th St. West of Broadway
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30
The Greatest and Funniest Revue
Pleasure Bound

The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat is its special and essential product.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

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POPULAR PRICES

Six Million British, American Miners Suffer in Mine Crisis, Workers Relief Says

RELIEF AGENCIES EXPLOIT MISERY AMONG WORKERS

J.R. Launches Drive for Aid

The crisis in the coal industry of Great Britain and the United States involves six million workers—miners and their families. Wage cuts, closing down of mines, the introduction of machinery and the new drive of the coal barons to crush the swing militancy of the miners, demands action from workers in order to support the struggle of the miners against the new boss class, according to a statement made last night by Rose Pastor Baker, acting secretary of the Workers International Relief.

Four hundred thousand miners at present unemployed in Great Britain, the statement says. British relief agencies are busy with charity schemes to capitalize on the destitution among the British miners and keep the workers in submission.

In the coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and other mining sections of the United States, miners suffering untold hardship and privation. To support the fighting ranks of the miners—who have been victimized and locked out of militant struggle, a great drive of miners' relief is now being launched by Local New York, Workers International Relief.

Next Saturday night, March 30, midnight, in connection with the relief drive, a special benefit performance of "Revolt on the Volga" will be given at the Film Guild Cinema, 52 W. 8th St., near 4th Ave. Tickets are on sale at the Workers' Bookshop, 26 Union Square, and at 739 Broadway, room 221.

Three days have been set aside for Tag Days, Friday, April 12, for sections in shops and factories; Saturday and Sunday, April 13 and 14, for street and house collections. The mobilization of all working class forces is now under way. Workers in shops and factories, and unions, workers' clubs and working class organizations are requested to communicate immediately with Local New York, Workers International Relief, 739 Broadway, room 221, to sign up to participate in the great drive for miners' relief.

DUNCAN TROUPE SCORES AGAIN

Warmly Received by Chicago Workers

CHICAGO, March 25.—The enthusiastic reception to the Isadora Duncan dancers at their opening performance last night was duplicated at their second appearance tonight at the Majestic Theatre. The young Soviet dancers, under the direction of Irma Duncan, adopted daughter and favorite pupil of the late Isadora, were loudly applauded. The applause reached its high point when the troupe performed "Impressions of Revolutionary Russia," which recreated the very spirit of the revolutionary struggles of the Russian working class.

The Duncan dancers will remain here throughout this week and next, ending up their stay on April 6. They are now on a nation-wide tour, a special arrangement with the Daily Worker and have already been seen by thousands of enthusiastic workers. Many Chicago workers are now taking advantage of their presence in this city. Tickets are on sale at the office of the Daily Worker, 2021 W. Division St.

Monaco Ruler Yields; Hold Elections for New Officials in June

MONTE CARLO, Monaco, March 25.—Prince Louis II has capitulated before the threats of a delegation that visited him, and promised general elections for new officials to be held early in June.

The delegation charged that the ruler was transferring too much power to the directors of the famous casino at Monte Carlo and depriving the nation's residents of their rights.

Worker Falls to Death from the 17th Story of Building Construction

Frank Gergick, 32, a workman, was killed today when he fell 17 stories in a building under construction at 235 West End Ave. Gergick lived at 9752 75th St., Bayside Park, Queens.

STUDENT SHOT.
DAYTON, Ohio, March 25 (UP).—Wilbur Stetson, 15-year-old Steele High School student, was shot today during an argument with three other students with whom he had gone fishing.

THE CHINESE THAT STAND FACE TO FACE with the bourgeoisie today is a new start in a really revolutionary class—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Rockefeller Has Power to Destroy a Whole Village



East View, N. Y., a community of old Dutch tradition, will be destroyed and its residents forced to move because Rockefeller thinks the place is an "eye-sore" and he wants the land anyhow to remove the tracks of the New York Central line from his own estate nearby to this piece of land. Rockefeller wields the power not only to have villages in Latin America bombed, but also to destroy villages here.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Entertainment, New York Drug Clerks.
The New York Drug Clerks Association will hold an entertainment and dance at Leslie Gardens, 83rd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, April 13, 8 o'clock sharp. All organizations please keep this date open.

Freiheit Symphony Orchestra Concert.
A concert and dance will be given by the "Freiheit" Symphony Orchestra at 2755 Clinton Ave., Bronx, April 13.

Followers of the Trail Costume Party.
The Followers of the Trail will give an international peasant costume party and dance March 30, 2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx. Prizes for best costumes. Proceeds to International Labor Defense.

United Council Annual Ball.
The annual concert and ball of the United Council of Working Women will be given at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., Saturday night, April 13. Tickets may be obtained at the office 50 E. 11th St., Room 533.

Cutters Local 68.
A ball will be given by Cutters Local 68, N.Y.W.U., at Park View Palace, Fifth Ave. and 110th St., April 13. Tickets at 131 W. 28th St.

Hungarian L.L.D.
Entertainment and dance at the Bronx Workers Club, 1339 Wilkins Ave., April 6.

Workers Cultural Club Concert.
A concert and package party will be given by the Workers Cultural Club of Brownsville Saturday, April 25, at the Workers Center, 48 Bay 28th St., Brooklyn. Proceeds to the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

Bath Beach I. L. D.
The Bath Beach Branch of the International Labor Defense will give an entertainment Saturday, 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, 48 Bay 28th St., Brooklyn. Proceeds to the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

Outstanding Tickets, L.L.D. Bazaar.
Comrades are urged to settle for outstanding tickets and ads, for the L.L.D. bazaar as soon as possible. Bring or mail to 739 Broadway, Room 221.

Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra.
The Fifth Jubilee Concert will be given at the Town Hall, 113 W. 43rd St., Saturday night, April 27.

Architectural Iron, Bronze Workers.
Membership meeting will be held at 7 E. 16th St., 8 o'clock tonight.

Labor Temple Poetry.
Six poets of the American Literary League will recite at the Labor Temple.

Comparty Activities

Night Workers Meet Tomorrow.
Night Workers International Branch of Section 1 will hold a special membership meeting tomorrow afternoon, 8 p. m., at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., Saturday night, April 13. Tickets may be obtained at the office 50 E. 11th St., Room 533.

Young Workers League Dance.
An entertainment and dance under the auspices of the five Manhattan units of the Young Workers League will be held at Harlem Casino, 110th St. and Lenox Ave. Proceeds to the Young Workers League.

Bronx Section Spring Dance.
The Last Days of the Paris Commune, a three-act play, will be presented by the Bronx Section, Young Workers League, Dramatic Group, Saturday, April 27, 1339 Wilkins Ave., Bronx. Dance will follow the play.

Pioneer Conference.
A conference for the discussion of the Pioneer Movement and its tasks will be held at the Workers Center, 24 Union Square, 2 p. m., Saturday, April 27. Leaders of Pioneer groups, Young Workers League and Party representatives, Women's Councils, Language Bureau representatives and Pioneers are invited.

Freiheit Celebration.
The seventh anniversary of the Freiheit will be held Saturday, April 25, at the New York Coliseum, 177th St., Bronx River Ave. Tickets at the Coliseum, 80 Union Square, 20 per cent discount on organizations or tickets paid for immediately.

Section 2, Daily Worker Agents.
Daily "Agents" will meet Friday at 6:30 p. m., 26 Union Sq.

Branch 3, Section 5.
Bert Miller will discuss "The Muste Movement" at 1339 Wilkins Ave., Bronx, 8:30 tonight.

Shop Nucleus.
Nucleus meets Thursday, 6:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

Unit 3, Section 4.
Unit meets every Monday night, 126 W. 131st St., ground floor, 8:30 p. m. A board of directors will be elected at the next meeting.

Unit 6F, Section 1.
Unit meets tonight at 50 St. Marks Place.

Section 5, Bronx.
A surprise entertainment will be given by the section at 1339 Wilkins Ave., near Freeman St. Station, Saturday night.

Branch 3, Section 5.
Branch meets today.

Section 1, Attention!
Beginning today, unit meetings will be held at the next meeting.

Prohibition Chief on Trial in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 25.—More than 200 witnesses subpoenaed from numerous cities will be heard in the Illinois alcohol conspiracy case which was moved for trial today before Federal Judge Simon L. Adler.

Conspiracy to violate the national prohibition law by diverting alcohol from the plant here is charged in the indictment involving 38 individuals and corporations. The trial is expected to last four weeks. Among those indicted was Roscoe C. Harper, former prohibition administrator here.

MORE DANE JOBLESS.
COPENHAGEN, (By Mail).—Unemployment increased by 8,000 last month, bringing the government's total up to 78,000. This total is deliberately lowered by the government, workers charge.

Huge Proletarian Demonstration for Communism

A Soviet Concert Program

7th Anniversary of the Only Communist Jewish Daily

"THE FREIHEIT"

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AT THE NEW YORK COLISEUM

177th St., Bronx, N. Y.

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A Visit to Soviet Russia

OFFICIAL MOVIE OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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The Freiheit Gesangs-Verein

in Abrahm Reisin's "Church Bells," (Kirchenclocken)

I. SHAFER, Conductor

Prices of Tickets: 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50—All Seats Reserved

MINERICH GOES TO SERVE TERM

Toohy States Courts Assist Mine Owners

(Continued from Page One)

case. This refusal of the court affirms the decisions of the lower courts, against which the union appealed in Minerich's behalf. The attitude of the supreme court was made public when counsel of the union received notification from the clerk of the supreme court that the writ had been denied.

In commenting on the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, Toohy, speaking for the executive board of the union, stated:

"This decision is a classic example of the 'justice' meted out to workers and their organizations. We are convinced that from the courts, the highest of them to the lowest, we can expect nothing but hostility and antagonism. The role of the courts, generally, in all our struggles, as we have experienced, is that of open hostility to the workers and the unions, and open assistance to the mine owners. This decision, hostile as it is, in no way depresses our forces, but determines us to build our union into a powerful instrument for the defense of the rights of our people—rights which are today denied to them.

Pinchot Asks Meeting; Boosts Hoover Oil Plot

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A petition calling for an international conference on conservation was transmitted to President Hoover today by former Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania.

Hoover's recent withdrawal of oil lease permits and announcement that this measure really designed to strengthen the monopoly of the Standard Oil group and keep prices up through restriction of output, was believed here to be the reason for the Pinchot propaganda. The appeal for a conference will seek to justify the president's action.

Worker Burnt to Death When Fire Breaks Out in Chicago Film Plant

CHICAGO, March 25 (UP).—Fire broke out in a six-story building on the northwest side today, when a film exploded. One man, as yet unidentified, was burned to death and two others injured.

Two hundred employes of the Chicago Planograph Corporation, in whose office the fire started, fled from the building.

Soviet Trade Agent Denies Lumber Lies

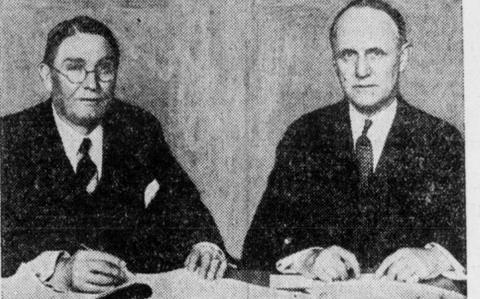
False rumors that the Soviet Union was exporting a great quantity of lumber to the United States to compete with the lumber companies here were exposed by Saul G. Bron, chairman of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the trading representative of the U. S. S. R.

Bron stated that the U. S. S. R. was planning to export to this country 120,000,000 board feet of lumber instead of the 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 which had been rumored in connection with a "Russian menace" in the lumber industry.

TO BOMB ICE.

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UP).—Army engineers and airplanes were authorized today to blast and bomb an ice gorge which has formed in the vicinity of Mandan, N. D., the war department announced.

Sell Merchant Fleet—A Capitalist Gov't Deal



Paul W. Chapman, right, and Chairman of the Shipping Board, T. V. O'Connor, at the signing of the contract whereby the great fleet of passenger steamers comprising the United States and American Merchant Lines is sold to Chapman for \$16,000,000. This is a ridiculously low sum, and it is charged the fleet was handed over to Chapman, a friend of the administration.

Rumanian Police Rout No Trace Found of Lost Sikorsky Plane With 4 Passengers

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 25.—The alarm of the Rumanian government at the spread of the Communist movement among the workers and poor peasants throughout the country was made evident again yesterday when police broke into a gathering of forty persons in a private house in Temesvar.

Eleven of those present were arrested. The remainder of the company managed to avoid arrest by flight.

Altho there is not the slightest evidence that the gathering was any more than a convivial one, the police haled their victims into jail where they were kept pending examination.

Even the newspapers are forced to comment on the complete lack of evidence on the government's part that the meeting had any Communist character.

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FIGHT AGAIN AT MAZATLAN; BOTH SIDES "WINNING"

300 Government Troops Tricked, Captured

(Continued from Page One)

dollars in American and Mexican money had been taken by the reactionary insurgents from the banks at Torreon and had been dispatched to El Paso for deposit. It was not known whether deposit had actually been made.

A battle at Chihuahua City about the middle of this week was forecast by the federal government officials here last night.

Five thousand cavalry have been ordered to suppress the "fanatics," clerical reactionaries in the states of Jalisco and Guanajuato, the details of the necessity for this move have not been disclosed by the federal government.

Jalisco and Guanajuato have long been centers of catholic reaction.

Capture 300 Federals.

MEXICO CITY, March 25 (UP).—Three hundred federal troops and their commander General Armenta were trapped and imprisoned by "rebels" led by Gen. Marcelo Caraveo today, the Mexican consulate at El Paso informed the Presidencia.

The federals were marching from the state of Sonora to the state of Chihuahua and were captured at the border town of Demozachic.

Gen. Caraveo ordered the prisoners taken to Chihuahua City, the consulate's message said.

The Mexican consulate advised the "rebels" effected the capture by pretending loyalty to the federal government.

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THE ARCHITECTURAL IRON, BRONZE & STRUCTURAL WORKERS UNION meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month, at Rand School, 7 East 15th St., City. Headquarters: 7 East 15th St., City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 0144 and 2194.

A. Rosenfeld, Secretary.

Cooperators! Patronize

ARBEITER BUND, Manhattan & Bronx; German Workers' Club. Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., New members accepted at regular meetings. German and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German speaking workers are welcome.

Cooperators! Patronize

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ANOTHER MINER KILLED FOR PROFITS!



—Courtesy April New Masses.

An Orgy In the Worship of An Imperialist Hero

The death of Marshal Foch, the French military butcher supreme, has provided the imperialist world an opportunity to indulge to the extreme in the worship of war. In this American imperialism, especially its press, has eagerly joined, enjoying the continued drunken stupor brought on by excessive hero-worship of a war idol who waded deep in the blood and agony of the working class.

More than two score coal miners may be slaughtered in Pennsylvania's underground hell pits. But a column for a day suffices for these. The death of Foch is exploited in pages of publicity for many days. To give the horrible details about the murder of these workers so near at home would arouse labor against the conditions and the social system that spawned this catastrophe. So this news suffers under the capitalist censorship. But the death of Foch is seized upon as an opportunity to spread the propaganda of militarism. Nothing so glorious as the military leader who sends millions of men to be shot to pieces or gassed to death on the battlefields of the capitalist ruling class. In other days it was Marshal Haig, of Great Britain, or Diaz, of Italy. Soon it may be "Black Jack" Pershing, America's hard-boiled killer, or Von Hindenburg, of Germany. It doesn't much matter. They are all alike the heroes of capitalism.

It is for the working class to remember that it was Marshal Foch, of France, who rushed his generals across Europe to take their places in and give every possible assistance to the Polish armies warring against the Soviet Union. The armies of other border states were given similar support, in addition to supplies of munitions and financial aid in the French imperialist effort to destroy the First Workers' and Peasants' Republic. Marshal Foch, while the world was still echoing with the roar of propaganda floods against "The Hated Hun," gloried in the advance of the German armies into Soviet Ukraine. The nests of French emigres now safely protected in France, especially in Paris, yield up the most sincere mourners at the bier of Foch, for the Marshal was a hope of the fallen czarism.

Marshal Foch was the champion of French imperialist foreign policies that selected a socialist to rule in Indo-China; that ordered the destruction in blood and terror of Damascus, and waged a war of extermination against the peoples of Syria, in Asia, and Morocco, in Africa; that joined American and British imperialism in wielding the executioner's ax against the struggle for power of the Chinese worker and peasant masses.

The remains of Foch were placed on view all day Sunday under the Triumphal Arch that Napoleon planned to celebrate his victories. Foch will find a final refuge beside the remains of Napoleon in Les Invalides. Fitting company. It was Napoleon who was depended on by the reaction to destroy the fruits that the proletariat sought to win in the French revolution. Foch and Napoleon were alike the enemies, in different periods of French history, of the toiling masses of France and of the world.

The antidote, for the militarist poison spread incidental to the death of Foch, is an intensified working class struggle against the war danger under the leadership of our Communist Party and the Communist International. Foch, even dead, symbolizes the effort of capitalist rule to maintain its oppression over labor.

Fake "Zinoviev Letter" Exposed.

After five years, the length of time that has passed from one British parliamentary election to the next, definite facts have been established as to the faking of the so-called "Zinoviev Letter," that was used by the British government, in 1924, as a subterfuge for breaking off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

This fraud is also traced to the emigre Russians, Vladimir Orloff and Alexander Gumanski, leaders of the gang of alleged document counterfeiters in Berlin which also manufactured faked letters designed to incriminate Senator Borah with having received money from the Soviet government as payment for his efforts on behalf of Soviet recognition. The facts brought to light indicate that conservative party forces, then struggling to unseat the Labor Party government, were the direct inspirers of the fraud, plotting to use it as "campaign material."

It has been declared that the faked "Zinoviev Letter" was directly responsible for the defeat of the MacDonald Labor Government by the conservatives five years ago. It is, of course, difficult to establish this fact. There is no doubt, however, that it brought some repercussions, just as the exposure of the fake this year will have some effect on the British parliamentary elections now under way.

It is worth while remembering, however, that J. Ramsay MacDonald, the leader of the Labor Party who gave his name to the labor government, has never denounced the faked "Zinoviev Letter." He did not fight it five years ago as a fake and a forgery, but rather accepted it. Repeated demands on the part of British workers, and even of the British Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union, that the "Letter" be denounced, brought no action from MacDonald.

It is inevitable that MacDonald should seize upon the latest exposures in an effort to coin this development into "campaign material" for His Majesty's Labor Party. But 1929 is not 1924. The British working class has passed through its first "Labor Government," it has experienced the betrayal by the Labor Party leaders of the coal miners' strike and the general strike and it has witnessed the increasing development of class collaboration, on an American Federation of Labor scale, between the heads of the Labor Party and the General Trade Union Council on the one hand, and on the other the great industrial overlords and the conservative government.

The exposure of the faked "Zinoviev Letter" will undoubtedly draw the British workers into closer sympathy with the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. This will not mean increased support of the Labor Party, foremost reformist agent of British imperialism, but rather a swing in support of the British Communist Party, that wages the fight in the parliamentary elections under its own standards, the only Party of labor in Great Britain that raises the slogan of "Class Against Class!"

Force New Polish Constitution

By J. R. (Warsaw).

The so-called extra-party "Bloc for Collaboration with the Government" (B. B.), the leading exponent of Pilsudski's fascist government in the Polish Sejm (Parliament), has brought in a bill for the revision of the Polish constitution.

New Constitution.
The bill, which replaces the 56 articles of the old constitution by 70 new articles, goes beyond a mere constitutional reform from the formal standpoint—it contains a new constitution. The bourgeois democratic and parliamentary constitution passed in March, 1921, is to be substituted by a new one directed openly and expressly against parliamentary and democratic principles.

In reality bourgeois democracy and parliamentarism have been dead since the coup d'etat in May, 1926, and this new draft of a constitutional revision is merely the formal confirmation of an existing fact.

The bill has been thrown in the face of the Sejm with a dictatorial gesture. The president of the B. B., Colonel Slavek, Pilsudski's chief agent (and like Pilsudski a one-time "socialist"), quite according to the pattern of the Polish S. P.), made the following declaration to the representatives of the press: "Our extra-party bloc controls over 30 per cent of the votes in the Sejm, instead of the necessary 60 per cent. But in spite of this we want to push our bill through on constitutional lines."

Colonel Slavek does not doubt that the bill will be passed; his sole anxiety is whether it will be possible to preserve the external form of the constitution in the process. Still, there is no need to stand much on ceremony with the gentlemen of the Sejm. "Nothing will be altered in this project," declares Colonel Slavek.

Absolute Dictator.
The draft constitution increases the powers of the President to a fantastic extent, and makes him the actual bearer of the fascist dictatorship.

The election of the president, hitherto carried out by the National Assembly, is now to be decided by plebiscite. But the "sovereign people" is not allowed to choose its own candidates, but must select one of two candidates, one nominated by the National Assembly, the other by the retiring president, in this manner the opposition is deprived of any possibility of putting up its own candidate.

The president is accorded the right of veto. This is a right of particular elasticity. If the president is so minded, he can postpone the sanctioning of laws passed by the Sejm till the next session (that is, for a year), and can make their repeated acceptance dependent on a qualified majority.

But even when such a qualified majority has been attained, he can still refuse his sanction, and even dissolve the Sejm. In this manner the president, or the government, has the power to reject any law of which it disapproves.

The president may declare the Sejm to be dissolved as often as he deems it necessary, and is limited only by the grotesque proviso that he must not do it more than once "for the same reason."

Full Legislative Power.
Most important of all, the president is invested with full legislative powers. He can increase the already existing taxes and other dues by 10 per cent, and can put

Pilsudski Regime Compelling Sejm to Pass Law for Official Dictatorship

decrees into force on his own authority. A special clause entitles the president to act on his own judgment.

The president is responsible to nobody. He can appoint such judges as he pleases, give officers their posts or remove them from the same, issue rules for the Sejm, etc. The responsibility of the ministers for the actions of the president is considerably lessened.

These extreme powers held by the president (that is, by the fascist government) reduce the role played by the Sejm to a minimum, the more that the bill includes a provision that the Sejm shall work under the strictest governmental control.

"General suffrage" continues to exist. The fascist government would gain nothing by creating a census Sejm, which would probably only give an advantage to the opponents

of the fascist Government. No one, however, is allowed to vote before attaining 24 years of age. This excludes revolutionary youth from the poll.

Soldiers are permitted to vote; the voting age being fixed at 24, this means that only the officers and non-commissioned officers take part in the elections.

Traps for Revolutionaries.

The new constitution sets innumerable traps for the revolutionary deputies who succeed in getting into the Sejm in spite of all these difficulties, for the president of the republic has the right to decide on the validity of contested elections. And since it is always possible to contest the rightfulness of any person's election, the president can declare it to be null and void.

Every Sejm deputy must take an oath that he will serve solely the

welfare of the whole Polish State. This is directed especially against the deputies of the subject nationalities, and of course against the Communist and revolutionary peasant deputies, who are counted among the "elements hostile to the State." Failure to keep this oath can involve serious consequences. On the demand of the Marshal of the Sejm, or of one quarter of the number of deputies prescribed by the constitution, or on the order of the minister of justice, the "perjured" deputy can be brought before the tribunal and declared to have forfeited his seat.

In order to be able to clear the oppositional groups in the Sejm out of the way the more successfully, the bill demands that the submission of a bill must be accompanied by the signatures of one-sixth of the total deputies, an interpellation by those of one-fifth, and a vote of no confidence by those of one-fourth.

Meetings Farce.

The Sejm meets once a year for four months. Its chief task is to pass the budget, but the Sejm is not permitted to make any alterations beyond those proposed by the budget commission. If the Sejm has not settled the budget question within 2-2 months, the budget is declared to be accepted.

A vote of confidence can be passed only by the absolute majority of the constitutional quorum of deputies, and even then not until the lapse of seven days after its submission (in order to give the government time to exercise pressure on the deputies). Should the vote of no confidence be passed, the president is entitled either to accept the resignation of the cabinet or to dissolve the Sejm.

Besides the Sejm, there is the Senate, one-third of the members of which are elected by the government and two-thirds by popular vote (low age limit: 30 years). In this way a guarantee is provided that the Senate, even more than hitherto, will be a stronghold of fascist reaction and bureaucracy. The amendments by the Senate to Sejm enactments can be rejected by the Sejm only by a three-fourths majority.

Discards Parliamentary Mask.
The fascist dictatorship has laid aside its parliamentary mask. This bureaucratic and anti-parliamentary constitution, directed against the workers, peasants, and oppressed nationalities, is the constitutional sanctioning of the existing fascist rule.

The Communist Party of Poland calls upon the working masses to take up the struggle. But not in defense of a bourgeois democracy which does not really exist. The Polish C. P. exposes the hypocrisy of the social democrats and other opportunists, who call for the defense of "threatened democracy." The C. P. of Poland combats this constitution bill as it combats the fascist dictatorship, for one cannot be separated from the other.

C. P. of Poland Fights On.
The fascist constitution is not only the expression of the ruling fascist dictatorship. It is more than this; it means that the fascist dictatorship has secured its foothold and is preparing to deal an even severer blow to the workers' movement, to the peasants and the oppressed nationalities. Therefore the C. P. of Poland does not regard the fascist constitution as a purely formal alteration.

For the Communist Party of Poland the new fascist constitution bill is the signal for an intensified struggle against the fascist dictatorship, for the struggle for the workers' and peasants' government, for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

British Cocoa Manufacturers Fire 400 Women Workers

LONDON (LRA).—Four hundred more women workers have been discharged by the Quaker firm of Cadbury Bros., cocoa manufacturers, at Bourneville, England. New methods and new machinery had already displaced several hundred workers at this plant.

After working 20 years or more, since early girlhood, for this one firm, women over 40 received the dreaded notices that they were "sacked"—the English term for fired. As there are already 30,000 unemployed in the neighboring city of Birmingham, many of the women fainting when the "sacked" notices reached them. They realized that they were thrown on the industrial scrap heap by the very Quaker bosses who had so often boasted of their benevolent welfare work.

That's Gratitude.
Cadbury's have found their reputation as benevolent employers a good business asset. Thousands of visitors have been shown over the Bourneville factory, and have been impressed by the many welfare schemes initiated by the company. This impression created in the minds of "the public" has been worth many thousands of dollars' advertising. Sales of Cadbury's cocoa and chocolate have made a fortune for a large family and for their fellow-investors.

In order to forestall the workers' resistance to rationalization and the displacement of fellow workers, the firm requested the company union committee to choose which men and women should be fired. The men's committee refused, saying the dirty job belonged to management to carry out. The women's committee "decided with the officials concerned who would have to go."

"The dismissals are necessary," explain Cadbury Bros., "in order to reduce the staff to an 'economic level.'" But there has been no falling off in trade—or profits—the firm admits. Since the company's attempts at "Christianity" were likely to interfere with profit-making, by all means let the "Christianity" go. The directors of this large concern are all liberals or Tories, except one

who is a supporter of the "socialist" Ramsay MacDonald.

The Welfare Fake.
This pious Quaker firm has carried out many of the same welfare schemes so much heralded by certain large American firms. Profit sharing devices, recreation, educational classes, private insurance plans against sickness and old age are all part of the company's scheme to "beat the union to it." Their own company union plan was known as the workers' committee.

Fellow-capitalists now hail the "generosity" of Cadbury's, because a small allowance is paid to each discharged worker "to tide him over" for a few weeks. The workers point out that such a bonus for a few weeks is of little use when older women whose work has been highly specialized in the cocoa factory find themselves up against unemployment in Birmingham.

Workers in England have secured a small measure of social insurance against unemployment. But the workers themselves must contribute a third of the fund. The "dole," too small to buy even enough food for the unemployed worker, is only a sop thrown out by the British capitalist government to silence the workers' demands for more adequate unemployment insurance under a real workers' government.

Won't Test Holy Jones Law on Ordinary Man

John Fodorof probably owes his freedom today to the fact that the U. S. prohibition service wanted some more spectacular case on which to try out the vicious "five and ten" (five years in jail and \$10,000 fine) Jones law for violation of the dry act.

Fedorof was indicted by a grand jury ten days ago. He pled not guilty. Federal Attorney Ulysses S. Grand 3rd wanted something of a case befitting his ancestor in the tomb up Riverside Drive and nudged Fedorof. He wouldn't prosecute. So the court had to discharge its intended victim.

By William Siegel

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Haywood Sleeps Peacefully While the Jury Argues; Lone Man Wants to Hang Him; Acquittal! Fights for Others

Haywood has told in previously printed instalments of this story how he lived in the Rocky Mountains as a boy and young man, always a worker; how the miners made him secretary of the Western Federation of Miners; how he fought through the big strike that organization waged; how the I. W. W. was created; and how the mine owners tried to frame him for the murder of a governor. He is now telling of his trial for murder at Boise, and Darrow is making his closing argument for the defense. Read on.

By WILLIAM D HAYWOOD. PART 69.

"WHAT is the Constitution for except to let the rich rob the poor?" asked Darrow. He described Supreme Court Justice Goddard as the dirtiest political skater in Colorado. . . .

"If you kill him your act will be applauded by many; if you should decree Haywood's death, in the great railroad offices of our great cities men will sing your praises. If you decree his death, amongst the spiders and vultures of Wall Street will go up paeans of praise for those twelve good men and true who killed Bill Haywood.

"In almost every bank in the world, where men wish to get rid of agitators and disturbers, where men put in prison one who fights for the poor and against the accursed system upon which they live and grow fat, from all these you will receive blessings and praise that you have killed him.

"But if you free him there are still those who will reverently bow their heads and thank these twelve men for the character they have saved. Out on our broad prairies, where men toil with their hands: out on the broad ocean, where men are sailing the ships: through our mills and factories: down deep under the earth, thousands of men, of women, of children, men who labor, men who suffer, women and children weary with care and toil, these men and these women and these children will kneel tonight and ask their God to guide your judgment. These men and these women and these little children, the poor and the weak and the suffering of the world, will stretch out their hands to this jury and implore you to save Haywood's life. . . ."

He had spoken voice rumbling, his left hand shoved deep in his coat pocket, his right arm uplifted. Again he would take a pleading attitude, his voice would become gentle and very quiet. At times he would approach the jury almost on tiptoe. This speech was, I think, one of Clarence Darrow's greatest.

A PART of the instructions that were read to the jury by Judge Woods was written by John Murphy in his sick-bed at the hospital. The case went to the jury on the night of June 27.

That night I went to bed at about the usual time, and slept undisturbed until they aroused me in the morning with the news that the verdict had been brought in. There was no hint as to what the verdict might be.

When I came into the court the room was filled with people. The jury was called and the judge asked if they had come to a verdict. The foreman answered that they had and briefly added, "Not guilty."

There was some commotion as the jurymen began to step from their places. At the request of Richardson they were called back and polled, each one answering formally as he was called upon, "Not guilty."

I had been surprised as the jury came in at the appearance of a jurymen named Gilbert; his face was ashen gray.

One of the jurymen, with long whiskers, pulled a small American flag out of his pocket and said, "Haywood, I'd like you to sign your name on this flag." I laughed and reminded him of the trouble I had already got into in Denver, writing on the flag. But I signed my name and he got his souvenir.

The labor jury's verdict of "not guilty" had already been announced. I received many congratulations from friends in the courtroom and from all my lawyers, shook hands with the jurymen, and was invited by the foreman to visit his home before I left town.

As I went down the back stairs to the jail, I saw the penitentiary wagon just driving out of the yard. The warden had been waiting for me. The guard unlocked the cell. Moyer and Pettibone had already heard the news; Pettibone shook hands with me, but Moyer did not rise from his seat, although my acquittal had assured the probability of his. He only remarked laconically, "That's good." I gathered up my books and papers, and went into the night cell to get the rest of my stuff.

There were a number of members of the Federation waiting at the back door of the jail, among them Bill Davis and John Harper, who had been manager of the Victor cooperative store. They were warm and spontaneous in their congratulations. Some of them went with me to the house where my wife was living. She and the girls had gone there immediately after the verdict had been announced. I was surrounded by a happy crowd.

THAT afternoon I went to the home of the foreman of the jury. He wanted to tell me the story of how the verdict had been reached. He said that there were many ballots cast, the first few being ten for acquittal, one for conviction and one blank. He added that it was he who cast the blank ballot. "I wanted to find out who it was that was voting for conviction," he said. "In the discussion that followed, I learned that it was Gilbert. From then on the ballots were eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. Gilbert thought I had been won over and it was only a little while before we arrived at a verdict." It was Gilbert I had seen coming into the courtroom with a gray face. I wondered whether this Gilbert had made some promise to the prosecution which he found impossible to carry out with the pressure of the other jurymen against him. The foreman had used a clever method, I thought. I tried to express my gratitude, then I went home.

When I got home, several packets of telegrams had arrived. I started the folks to opening and reading them. There were nearly a thousand messages of congratulations from different organizations, members of the Western Federation and other individuals throughout the country.

We decided to return to Denver the next night. On the following morning I took a walk with Darrow, who tried to dissuade me from returning to Denver with my wife and children. He told me that I should go somewhere up in the mountains for awhile; he seemed to feel that it was important to me to keep out of the public eye for a time, but his arguments had no weight with me. Darrow had been employed as a lawyer and not as a mentor. I told him that I should probably be called upon to go out to raise funds for the defense of Moyer and Pettibone.

I WENT to the hospital and brought my mother home, then to the other hospital to see about taking Murphy back to Denver with me. John was in the last stages of consumption, and we knew he would not live long. He was in his room at the hospital. The nun who answered the door was not the one who had been with him the previous day, but as I entered I saw two others gliding along the corridor like upright coffins. One of these was the sister I had seen the day before. She went with me to Murphy's room. He was ready and anxious to leave that night. I told him I would come for him with a carriage.

When I was leaving the nun asked me if I would not like to see the conservatory of music connected with the convent. From the music room she took me over to the academy and introduced me to the other nuns, who all congratulated me on my acquittal. The mother superior was away at a convention of mothers.

While she was showing me over the building, the little nun told me she had seen MacParland in church, sitting directly below her place in the gallery. She said that she felt like throwing her prayer-book at his old bald head. Then she told me it was she who had turned and waved at me when I was working in my garden in the prison yard.

In the next instalment Haywood tells how he refused the advice of Darrow and the jurymen to "be quiet for a while" and plunged into revolutionary activity. World-wide celebrations were held over his release. You can have Bill Haywood's book free with one yearly subscription to the Daily Worker, new or renewal.

